PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House THIS DAY, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED Goods, consisting of Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs, Perfumery, Eau-de-Cologne, Bale Pulp Papers, Window Glass, Bundles, Bars and Sheets Iron, Bars Steel, Candles, 2 Cases Cigarettes, Wheat and Grain Sweepings, Naphtha, Crockeryware, Lead Ingots, Deck Chairs, Shells, Portable Engine, Machinery, Medicinal Spirits, Spectacles, Steel Pens, Photo Plates, Brass Burners, Condensed Milk Buttering, Tent Poles, Carpenters' Tools, Soaps, Disinfecting Fluid, Iron Cot, Carbon, Rafters, Straw Boards, Broken Crockeryware pieces, Coir Yarn, Personal Effects, Curios, and Album, also Unserviceable Dead Stock, Waste Paper, 2 Tents complete in good condition and various other articles. The Sale will commence at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. The Portable Engine and Machinery will be sold at the Prince's Dock, where they are open to inspection.

A. WOOD,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 9th June, 1898.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMAH TEAK FOR WORKS IN THE BARODA CITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the BURMAH TEAK required for one year for works carried out under the Baroda City Executive Engineer and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 P.M. on 14th July, 1898, when they will be opened.

Each Tender to be accompanied with Rs. 1,000 British earnest-money, without which it will not be considered.

Specifications and conditions of Contract may be seen in the office of the undersigned or will be forwarded on application.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the Supply of Teak for the Baroda City Division."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. I. C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MATHURABAI widow of PANDURANG RAMCHUNDRA NAIK, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.

RAMCHUNDRA PANDURANG NAIK, son of the deceased ...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of June in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 7th day of June, 1898.

Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Felders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL:

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

G. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS.
9, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA ARCADE COLOMBO.

Opposite Grand Oriental Hotel and Passenger Jetty.

SHOPS, OFFICES AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS TO LET in the above Building, which is situated in the most commanding position, in Colombo. For Terms, &c., apply to—

WHITTALL & Co., Colombo,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895

AND

In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 29th day of June next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any to REGINALD MURRAY, of No. 11, Hare Street, in the Town of Calcutta, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal at such times as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit at any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 5th day of JULY proximo, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, is APPOINTED for HEARING and ADJUDICATING upon the Debts and Claims—Dated this 27th day of May, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 42,619 cubic feet of TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS required for the construction of broad-guage railway carriages etc., in Nagpur, will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to NOON of the 7th July, 1898, and will be then opened by him in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

All scantlings are to be cut exactly to the dimensions and marked with the number and distinguishing letter as shewn in the printed lists, and must be of the best Moulmein or Rangoon Teak, well seasoned, sound and free from cracks and knots.

Printed lists of the scantlings required and terms and condition of Tender along with Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Agent and Chief Engineer Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

The scantlings will be inspected by the Company's Inspector before acceptance and despatch.

Seals of Tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted. They should have their marks verified by witnesses.

1. Covers to be superscribed "Tenders for Teakwood Scantlings for B.-N. Railway."

2. The Tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Agent reserves to himself the right to accept in whole or in part, but in the event of his accepting in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the contract the whole earnest-money deposit will be confiscated.

3. Tenderers without earnest-money of 1,800 will not be attended to.

4. The Agent and Chief Engineer reserves to himself the power of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. Forms of Tenders will be supplied on a payment of a fee of Rs. 2 per form.

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer, B.-N. Railway.

Nagpur, 3rd June, 1898.

WANTED.

WANTED, AN ASSISTANT ENGINE-DRIVER, for the Balram Das Water Works, Raipur, on a Salary of Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 40, and free quarters. Preference will be given to candidates passed in the Boiler Examination and who have had previous experience on driving fixed Steam Engines, particularly Worthington Hydraulic Pump Engines.

Application with copies of testimonials should be addressed as to reach the Undersigned not later than 15th June, 1898.

W. B. STARKY,
Executive Engineer,
Balram Das Water Works, Raipur, C.P.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture. FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

NOTES;

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,

AT THE

BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCORTED ORANGE PEKOE ...Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	" 0 15
Do. No. II	" 0 14
Do. No. III	" 0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	" 0 12
PEKOE DUST	" 0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	" 0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 2-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
15, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,

THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED

£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	13 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

'ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits,

Economy, Moderate Premiums,

Immediate Settlement of Claims,

Liberal Surrender Values and

Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £977,696

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying flies in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

'The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a safe and speedy cure for INTESTINAL WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild in operation, and is equally adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent
Hornby Road.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Smyrna, Barcelona, Geneva, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchange in Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Hankow,
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Malacca.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. for Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RAWLINS, Esq. } Managing Director.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	HOILO,	SAIGUN,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

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Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	116
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Quarter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£20¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£15	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advance	700	1,000	,000	Nil	75
Advance	1,50	1,100	all	...	49
Anglo-Indian	1,3	...	00	Nil	4
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	1vdRs.40	65½
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	50	dvdRs.30	650xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	50	1,000	1,000	...	880
Britannia Mills	1,00	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.5	600
Central India	1,00	500	500	1vdRs.45	1,630
Onina Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	1vdRs.5	630xd
City of Bombay Mills	80	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.50	950
Colmatore S. and W	6,00	100	100	9 pr ct.	12
Connaught Mills	60	500	50	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	1vdRs.12	490
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,00	1,00	1vdRs.50	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	500xd
Dunlop Spinning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,00	1,00	1,000	50	4.0
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	54½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,00	1,00	1vdRs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.30	560
Hingunghat Mills	70	500	500	40	67½
Howard and Bullough	1,50	500	500	2..	585
Hope Mills	50	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	70	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	90	500	500	1vdRs.30	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	4,00
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James Greaves	1,10	500	500	1vdRs.2	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	1vdRs.2	260
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	200
Jewraj Hathoo	1,00	1,00	1,000	no dvd	75½
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandesh	750	1,50	,000	1vdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	650
Leopold	3,500	10	10	dvdRs.10	242
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	30	970
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,00	00	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,00	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,00	1,000	Nil	400
Manbooh Shah Mills (Gurburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,00	1,000	1vdRs 70	2,432 1-2
Mazagon	5,00	250	250	1vdRs. 5	100
Mirzaji Govindas	1,05	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.55	207½
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,00	250	25	1v Rs.1.	25½
Muduru Mills	7,77	100	10	Nil	par
National	50	1,00	1,00	Nil	52
New Great Eastern	1,40	1,00	1,00	s. 2	400
Oriental	6,72	625	625	1vd Rs.2	320
President of Mills, Co. (Ld).	74	1,00	1,00	1 d Rs10	1,270
Queen Mills	80	1,000	1,00	1vd Rs3.	855
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Sun Mills, Ld.	1,30	25	25	Rs.5.	27½
Standard Mills Co.	1,80	500	50	1	295xd
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Union Mills Ld.	1,00	1,00	1,00	1vdRs.5	50
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Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
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Bhowruggee City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	250	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brnds Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	1v Rs12½	105
Broach Coir Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	170
Colaba	600	200	200	1vdRs25	210
East India	500	1,889	1,889	dvdRs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Gorah Woollen Mills	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	210	250	250	Nil.	7½
Volkart	37	200	all	12	200xd
	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs6	1,115

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	12	12	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	35
Bandra Pile Corporation	15,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	200	5,85)
Do. New Issue.	600	375	625	75	1,470
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	56xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200xd
Dagoan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	30½
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p .ct	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	13
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	10	dvdRs15	157
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	10	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Sonny & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,102
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	15	26 1-2
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	

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China Leaf	,,	24-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-4
Do. do. new	,,	24-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-5
Sovereigns	,,	15-2
Do. Dragons	,,	15-1
Bar silver 17	,,	72-12
Do. 171	(	72-13

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 35m. High water, 1-37m. 2-21s. Low water, 7-27m. 8-38s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 o'clock, this evening.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—Both College and School Department will re-open on Tuesday, 14th inst. New admissions will be registered on Monday, the 13th.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by schedules 6, viz.,—1s. 3 3-4d. per rupee.—Mails for Japan only, per extra s.s. Tenshin Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Karachi only, per extra s.s. Triese, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., to-morrow.

BURGLARY AT CATHEDRAL STREET.—Bata Premji, a Hindu, residing at Cathedral Street, locked the door of his room at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning and went out to attend his work. On his return home in the evening he found the place had been broken into by removing the lock of the door and the boxes belonging to himself and others, broken open, and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 191-8 stolen therefrom.

A STATIONER ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Yusoofbhoy Mahomedali, a Mahomedan stationer, having his shop in Sutar Chawl, has reported to the police that his servant has absconded after making away with 149 books of copper foil of the aggregate value of Rs. 298, from the shop. The police on an inquiry recovered thirty-nine books of the value of Rs. 78, from different persons, to whom they had been sold by the accused. A search is being made for the absconding servant.

A WIFE CHARGED WITH THEFT.—In pursuance of the warrants issued against Minnie Molloy and Thomas Colson at the instance of the first accused's husband, Constable Brewin arrested and placed them before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning. On the application of Mr. S. F. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, both the accused were admitted to bail on their own recognisance of Rs. 100 each and a surety for the same amount.

SUICIDE OF AN EPILEPTIC.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the Babula Tank, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Mahadoo Ishwar, a Hindu goldsmith, aged twenty years, residing at Falkland Road. For the last twelve months deceased had been subject to rheumatism and epileptic fits, which rendered his life miserable. During the last three months he had been an in-patient in the J. J. Hospital, whence he was missed on Monday night. Yesterday morning his body was found floating in the Baboola Tank, with hospital clothes on. The body was removed by the police out of the tank. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Brewin placed five persons, named Parbhu Dayal, Lucmni Narayan, Juvala Nath, Joogal Kissore and Sadiram, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in connection with the counterfeit coin case. Mr. Brewin stated that these five persons had been arrested at Delhi and brought down to Bombay by Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department. On the application of Mr. Brown, solicitor, the accused were ordered to be released on bail on their own recognisance of Rs. 2,000 and a surety each for the like amount. The case stands adjourned.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT PROSECUTION.—A FINE OF Rs. 200.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Kaikhushro Parekh was charged with using a document in transactions with H. M.'s. Customs knowing such document to be false and contrary to the provisions of the Sea Customs Act. Clause 32 of Section 167 of Act VIII. of 1875. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Rustim Pestonji Johangir, prosecuted. Mr. Nicholson stated that the accused having made good the loss sustained by the Government, he was proceeded against under the Customs Act only. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. 200, or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment.

A RAILWAY EMPLOYE DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Morland Road Segregation Camp, touching the death of Sumbu Savji, aged twenty-one years, a labourer employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, and residing in the camp. About 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, deceased went to a quarry-hole, off the Morland Road, to wash clothes. He did not return to the camp, but about an hour after the ramosed doing duty at the Segregation Camp, noticed some clothes hanging on the wire fencing of the quarry hole and finding nobody to claim the informed the police. The quarry hole was dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

FIRE AT LOWER DAMAUN.—At 1 o'clock, this morning, the residents of Lower Damaun were aroused from their sleep by the tolling of the alarm bell, and it was soon discovered that the huss of tindal Mochi Fakar, situate a few yards from the rear corner of the extensive compound of Mr. Sorabji Manecji Damaun ala's residence, was on fire. The inmates of that house as well as the neighbouring houses had left for mand was, locking up their houses, in consequence of the whole locality being infected with plague, and several deaths having occurred there during the last month. A number of mochis soon collected and climbed up the roof the burning house, which was low, and removed the tiles and set about extinguishing the fire, which had already consumed a quantity of ship's tackle stored in the house when the police appeared on the scene with a hand pump. The fire was put out before 2 a.m., the credit of saving a portion of the tindal's house being due to the courageous mochis, and that of saving the neighbouring house of Mr. Rustomji Nanabhai Dhoomar taking fire to the police and their hand pump. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500, and the fire is said to be the work of an incendiary.

A JAIL BIRD.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted one Ebrahim Dinmahomed, an habitual offender, having a record of ten previous convictions against him. on two charges of theft, one of a gold embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 1-8, belonging to Mahomed Bala, residing at Chunam Kiln Street, and the other of two silver rings, valued at twelve annas, the property of a woman named Assoo. It appeared that about five weeks ago the complainant was asleep on the verandah of his house with his cap on, when accused appeared and made away with the sleeping man's cap. Complainant awoke on the following day and finding the cap missing made inquiries, which led him to suspect the accused of the theft. About four days ago, seeing accused passing by the road, complainant seized him and made him over to the police. It was then ascertained that accused had stolen silver rings belonging to Assoo a few days before his arrest. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and also admitted the previous convictions against him. His Worship, on this occasion, sentenced him to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

RAO SAHIB VISANJI KIMJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very pleased to read, in your issue of Monday last the account of the meeting held at Parola to congratulate Sst Visanji Khimji on the honor conferred on him by Government in nominating him a Rao Sahib considering the large circle of friends and admirers the Sett has in Bombay, I am surprised that they have not yet moved in a similar manner surely we can never forget how in old age, this genial and kind-hearted gentleman went about daily among the unfortunate plague-stricken carrying his life in his hands as he is still doing and caring for one and all with a deep solicitude so characteristic of him. I should like to hear if any thing is being done in this direction.—Yours, &c.,

June 8. AN ADMIRER.

THE "Rangoon Gazette" reports that five convicts in penal settlement at Port Blair escaped from the custody of their warders on the 10th ultimo. They were all natives of India, and were labouring under the delusion, says our Rangoon contemporary, that a two days' march would bring them back to their villages in their own country. They succeeded in getting a good start; but after doing a lot of stiff marching about in the jungle, unable to shape their course for long in any one particular direction, and without food, for several days longer than they had calculated their journey would last, they became disheartened at not striking even the borders of India. They were in a woeful plight, famished and exhausted; and one of them died. They were recaptured and brought into the penal settlement.

"VEDETTE" has been purchased by Mr. Apcar and will be landed at Madras and despatched at Bangalore

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE COMPLAINANT.

SINGULAR APPLICATION BY DURANT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Bottlewalla, with putting him into fear in order to extort money from him and with conspiracy. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Lynch, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, the Hon. Mr. Mehta instructed by Mr. Roughton, solicitor, defended the second accused, Mr. Brown and Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitors, represented the third accused, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. K. H. Judge, solicitor, appeared for the fourth accused, and the fifth accused was defended by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor. The first accused Clive Durant conducted his own defence.

Mr. Jeejeebhoi Framji Petit, further cross-examined by the accused Clive Durant, said: The documents referred to by me yesterday were those which were put in with my information. Dorabjee Patell has something to do with the case to my knowledge. He is a relative of mine. He visits me occasionally. I don't remember when I saw him last.

Durant: Was it yesterday?—No.

Now, I warn you Mr. Jeejeebhoi to be careful. Was it the day before?—No.

Witness, continuing, said: I won't swear whether I saw him last week. Last time I saw him was in my office, I don't remember who was present there, I cannot say whether the secretary, Mr. Davur, was then present or not. It was not particularly or partly about this case that he saw me. I use the word particularly because he did not come to talk to me specially for the case, but we had a talk about it.

Durant: Did he then give you any information which carried your case further?

The magistrate disallowed the question.

INTERPOSITION OF MR. MEHTA.

Mr. Mehta hoped that this ruling would not affect him when his time came to cross-examine the witness on behalf of his client. He submitted that it was a relevant question. He was instructed to say that the charge was false, and he was bound to ask such questions as would trace the conduct and action of every person that came in the court in this case. He had to show that for certain motives the charge was concocted and that it was not a bona fide charge. By tracing every action he would show how the evidence had been got up. He was entitled to show that the case was false and he was entitled to show that the witnesses were conspirators and they were all connected with the conspiracy. He did not wish to interrupt the court at this stage, but he was entitled to bring out every bit of information from the mouth of this witnesses that the evidence had been got up. He quite sympathised with Mr. Davur when he showed indignation at any imputations being made against his client who was a respectable person. It was his duty to say that his client was as respectable and as truthful as the complainant. It would be his painful duty to cross-examine the prosecutor and ask him very disagreeable questions to show up that this was a false charge.

The magistrate said this interview was subsequent to the case being instituted. Dorabji called upon witness and he had a talk with the witness on the case though he had not called for the purpose.

Mr. Mehta said that this question was put by the accused in a very unskilful way. He did not wish to reflect upon the skilfulness of Mr. Durant who he hoped, would excuse him when he said that a lawyer could not put such a question in the form Mr. Durant did. It was always, the case when a man thought he knew the law although he had not gone deep into it.

The magistrate said that the accused must put his question in another form.

Mr. Davur said that it was always a pleasant treat to hear Mr. Mehta especially when he was an opponent and his friend had taken the first opportunity to blow counter blast. (Laughter.) He submitted that conversation between the complainant and his witnesses was not relevant in his evidence.

Mr. Mehta submitted that what was irrelevant in examination-in-chief was perfectly relevant in cross-examination in which they had to trace the motives and actions of the parties.

Mr. Brown drew the court's attention to section 138 and pointed out that the communication was not privileged and they were entitled to cross-examine the witness as to what happened at the interview.

The magistrate did not lay down a general ruling, but he kept the point open for discussion when the time came. However, he ruled that the question put by the accused was inadmissible in the particular form in which it was asked.

Durant (to witness): When did you see Dorabji before the last occasion? I don't remember that. The last interview was very likely in my office, though I am not quite sure. We talked about this case on that occasion. I cannot say when that interview took place. I do not keep a diary or any register of callers.

Durant: Then you have no data to fix upon the date of a man's visit?—If I can connect it with some special events I can remember the date. I have not seen Dorabji Patel more than twice during the last fortnight in connection with the case. I did not see Dorabji Patel in connection with the case before the information had been filed. He saw me after the information had been filed. I had no communication with Dorabji before May 20. Nanabhoi Cawasji was sent to me by Dorabji Patel.

Durant: Did you give him a nice reception, being recommended from high quarters.

Mr. Petit: What do you mean by nice reception? Do you mean such reception as I gave you the next day. (Laughter.) I did not give him a cool reception.

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

At this stage Mr. Davur thought that it would be better to adjourn as Mr. Jeejeebhai had to attend the "Oda," ceremony, in connection with the death of his aunt the eldest daughter of Sir Dinshaw.

Mr. Mehta made an appeal for the saving of the time of the court and all other parties. He said that in such cases it was necessary to know the principle features of the case. If such a speculative cross-examination was allowed, he did not know when they would be all relieved. It would be much better if all the witnesses were examined before the cross-examination had begun if they knew what the other witnesses had to say, he would be able to make a regular cross-examination, or else it would be of a speculative character.

Mr Davur: You can cross-examine the witnesses after the charge has been framed.

Mr. Mehta: Not under the present code. Continuing, Mr. Mehta said that piece-meal examination was not conducive to the interests of an accused person. In the interests of justice he appealed that the cross examination should be allowed to stand over until all the principle witnesses had given their evidence. His client was absolutely innocent of conspiracy and his instructions were that everybody who spoke against him spoke falsely and was guilty of a conspiracy. If he knew what all the witnesses said he would be able to spare Mr. Jeejeebhai certain questions which he would otherwise be reluctantly compelled to put to him. If his application were granted it would save a deal of time.

It was said that if the examination had been allowed to stand over as would curtail it as much as possible, and it would be much shorter also than it would be now.

Mr. Mehta said that he only lodged his appeal, though he would make a regular application when his time came to do so.

At this stage the case was adjourned till Friday next, at 2-30 p. m.

APPLICATION TO INSPECT DOCUMENTS.

Before the hearing of the case, Clive Durant applied to Mr. Slater, in the forenoon, for leave to inspect the documents produced by the prosecution in the case. Durant stated that one of the papers was his late wife's will. The magistrate told the accused to make his application after giving due notice to the prosecution.

RAIN IN COLOMBO.

LATE last night—it was about half-past 10—rain began to fall and had not ceased at 7-30 a.m. this morning. In all 3-32 inches were registered at the Surveyor-General's office. The rain all seemed to come from the north, but it looks as if more were to come this afternoon, and we have little doubt that it will gradually work round to the south west. The excessive heat has been somewhat relieved, but the strong south-west breeze is badly needed to cool the place down. With last night's storm of rain it was thought the long expected monsoon had set in at last, but Cap. Donnan thinks that the monsoon has not burst yet, there being no sea on yet nor is there a break of wind from the S.-W. The rain itself last night was very heavy, and the Reclamation works at Mutwal has been flooded in several parts. Since the above was written a shower has fallen.—4-30 p.m.—and it came from the direction of S.-W., showing that the rain is working round. There was a break for the boat race; but heavy clouds are banking up, and there is more wind.—"Times of Ceylon." (June 3.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road London

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HOCKEY.

THERE will be a match this evening against the 21st Bombay N.I., to commence at 5-30. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—Messrs. Moore, Reid, Skene, Back, Stephens, Economo, Garwood, Church, Richardson, Sequeira and Williamson.

ANNUAL FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rugby Football Tournament will take place during the week ending Saturday 10th September.

The Challenge Cup is at present held by the Welsh Regiment. Entries close 25th August, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee. Entrance fee Rs. 5 per team.

HOCKEY.

The "Aga Khan" Hockey Challenge Cup tournament will take place this year in Bombay, during the week ending Saturday 8th October.

The Challenge Cup is at present held by the Durham Light Infantry. Entries close 20th September, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee. Entrance fee Rs. 5 per team.

Teams should notify the probability of their entering to Mr. T. D. Moore, the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary the following directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read and submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors now beg to place before you their report for the year 1897, together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for that period. The profits for the year amount to Rs. 18,956-6-4. This amount together with Rs. 685-9-5, brought forward from the last year's account makes the total sum of Rs. 19,641-15-9 which your directors recommend to be carried to the machinery deterioration fund. In terms of clause 110 of the memorandum and articles of association of the company the agents have given up two-thirds of their commission since the company has not earned a profit of 4 per cent. per annum. Your directors regret that the result for the year should be so poor; but this is mostly owing to adverse circumstances under which the mills had to work during the prevalence of the plague, most of the hands having fled away. Your directors beg to report that the 100 looms ordered out from Messrs. Henry Livesey Limited of Blackburn as mentioned in the last report have now arrived at the mills and are for the most part already erected. They have also ordered out from England during the year an under report, 12 carding engines, 3 drawing, 3 slubbing, 3 intermediate and 10 roving frames (4 of 140 spindles each and 6 of 132 spindles each) from Messrs. Tweedales and Smalley of Castleton near Manchester, as also 5 meldrum furnaces from Messrs. James Thompson and Sons of Manchester, and 14 pairs of mules from Messrs. Asa Lees & Co., Limited, of Oldham. Your directors beg to report that Messrs. Palanjee Framjee Mehta and Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, the auditors appointed by you at the last general meeting have examined the company's stocks at the mills as they stood on the 31st December, 1897, and found the same in order. Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya and Lakhmidas Khimjee, two of your directors, retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election. Your mill property is now insured at Rs. 15,89,600. You are requested to appoint two directors and two auditors for the current year and to fix the remuneration of the latter.

The above report and the audited balance'sheet were adopted and passed. Messrs. Muljl B. Barbhaya and Luckmidas Khimji who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Muncherji Merwanji Dadina was appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 200. A vote of thanks was tendered to the agents and directors for conducting the company's affairs satisfactorily during the year under report. The usual compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 31st May:—

CHANNEL DREDGING.

Submitted note by the Chairman (the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes), dated 30th April 1898, on the progress made with the scheme for economising expenditure on dredging the dock channels. The note is attached as an appendix to the printed proceedings; a printed copy of the note having been furnished to each Trustee, it was not read. An instructive model of the channels prepared by the Engineer was exhibited at the meeting, as also a plan from which the progress made can be judged.

Resolution.—The Trustees have considered Mr. Hughes' interesting and important note on "Progress with the scheme for economising in expenditure on dredging the Dock Channels," and approve of the proposal to persevere steadily with the excavation of the South Channel; that the excavation southwards is (comparatively of the greatest importance so as to ensure a free flow throughout the channel, but the removal of the spur off the Victoria Dock wall as much as possible should also be continued. The Engineer has been instructed in accordance with para. 11 of Mr. Hughes' note, and should be enjoined to dredge as closely as possible to the level desided upon, viz, R.L. 55 F. H. D. Further, dredging of the outer channel, namely the line A. B laid down by the Port Officer on plan marked 1934—L-1 being considered unnecessary for navigation, should only be undertaken on the clearest evidence of its necessity as a means of preventing deposit in the Dock Channel proper. At the same time the effect of this part of the Trustees' orders will require careful attention, periodical surveys, &c., so that any tendency to increased silting in consequence of the reduced dredging might at once be dealt with.

Read Trustees' Resolutions dated 1st February 1893, expressing the opinion that the accommodation proposed for the Traffic Clerk's residence at Sassoon Dock is somewhat extensive for one clerk, and directing that it be ascertained whether by slightly adding to it, it would not be sufficient for both the Traffic Clerks employed in that locality. Read memorandum by the Traffic Manager, dated 14th January 1893, stating that by having a resident clerk on the premises, the services of a second clerk will be saved, say, Rs. 40 per month. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 16th March 1898, forwarding plan in two sheets, showing how quarters could be provided at Sassoon Dock, stating that it is not possible to convert the present old building into two sets of quarters in a satisfactory manner, and suggesting that the old building be removed and a new double-storied one erected in its place. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 27th May 1898, reporting that, if the alterations and additions originally contemplated, estimating to cost Rs. 1,650, be carried out, the building will be of a fairly permanent character, the value exclusive of foundations and drains, will be about Rs. 1,703, and that the area of the ground covered will be 91 5-9 square yards.

Resolution.—Further enquiry shows that the original proposals considered in the papers underlying Trustees' Resolution No. 43, dated 1st February 1893, are, on the whole, the most suitable and economical, and the alterations necessary to adapt the building as a residence for a clerk, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,650, are approved, and an application for the funds required may be made in August next. The quarters may be allowed rent free.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th March 1893, representing that for the exercise of a check over Port Dues and Basin rents it is desirable he should be provided with a boat in which the clerks would visit the country craft anchored off the wharves to see that the rates were regularly paid. Read note by the Secretary, dated 11th April 1893, describing the check exercised by the Audit Branch. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th May 1898.

Resolution.—The purchase of a boat for the purpose specified is approved, but the cost should not exceed Rs. 500, which may be met from savings under other heads.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Revenue collections for 1898-99 as compared with those of 1897-98:—

For May.	Bunders. Rs.	Docks. Rs.	Port Dept. Rs.	Other Items. Rs.	Total. Rs.
From 1st to 27th May 1898	1,67,299	2,52,924	11,931	123	4,33,277
From 1st to 27th May 1897	1,78,331	1,61,617	12,673	47	3,52,674
	Dr 1,033	Cr 91,307	Dr 748	Cr 76	Cr 79,603
Excess in previous month.	Cr 6,015	Cr 38,761	Cr 6,816	Dr 137	Cr 53,455
Total excess to 27th May 1898	Dr 5,017	Cr 1,31,078	Cr 6,068	Dr 61	Cr 1,32,758

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th May 1898.	Total from 1st April to 27th May 1898.	For week 17th to 23rd May 1897.	Total from 1st April to 27th May 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	175	18	130
,, piloted out of harbour	26	171	22	130
,, transported	23	131	3	11
,, attended to	3	26	3	14
,, warped	2	2	1	1

ALLEGED COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK.

AT the N. W. P. High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Knox on Monday an interesting trade mark case came on for revision. The well-known firm of Macdowall and Co., Madras, prosecuted one Mallan Singh, a shopkeeper of Dehra Dun, for selling cigars bearing an alleged counterfeit trade mark. Their case was that they used the trade mark "Bahadur" on a particular brand of cigars, and that the accused in selling cigars marked "Rai Bahadur," and not manufactured by them, was liable under Section 486 of the Penal Code in that "Rai Bahadur" was but a colourable imitation of "Bahadur," calculated to deceive the public. The mere exposing for sale of an article bearing a counterfeit trade mark was an offence under the Section, unless the seller could satisfy the Court that he acted innocently. The first step in the prosecution case was to attempt to establish the fact that "Rai Bahadur" was such imitation of "Bahadur" as was likely to deceive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

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FOR the highest and best class of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons with 6 Tunes and case complete, Rs 80, in good order, very little used.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curreimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-14-0, per case, at Bandra.

WANTED a GOOD NARLBUND pay Rs. 25 per mensem. Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to the Civil Surgeon, Chanda, C.P. Preference will be given to a PENSIONED CAVALRY NARLBUND.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 26th Oct., 1897.—5 s. 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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ANNOTATED

BY

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THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

IN London the quotation for Consols yesterday was 111 1-2 ex. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 a centime lower, at 25·28 fcs. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-4; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114 1-2, with 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 3-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 153 5-8d.; Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was lowered to 1 5-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills to 2 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-2d. to 26 7-8d., per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent, to 58 1-4 cent per oz, demand exchange on London remaining at 4 86 3-8 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat as against 2,510,000 quarters for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,600,000 quarters at the end of the previous week. White Delhi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 37s., May-June shipment, to Hull. For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, the quotation was 39 1-2s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 5,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 33-64d. and 3 31-64d. for June and October-November deliveries. The Manchester market was steady.

There was again no change in Ready Mid.-Uplands in New York, 6 1-2 cents being still quoted; August Futures were 2 points lower, at 6·43 cents, and December 5 points, at 6·33 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales: the arrivals to date comparing as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts	7,000	1,100	2,600
Three days' do.	18,000	3,100	5,700
Since 1st Sept.	3,477,000	6,500,800	5,107,000

There has been a moderate enquiry in our local Cotton Market to-day. Exporters bought 3,100 bales in all, of which 200 were Jaura, at Rs. 135 per candy; 600 Bengal, at Rs. 140 to Rs. 147 1-2; 200 Akola, at Rs. 149; 500 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 156; 100 Mowa, at Rs. 155; 200 "Fine" Dhollera, at Rs. 157; 100 "Fully Good" Dhollera, at Rs. 147; 300 Sawginned, at Rs. 160; 200 Viramgaum, at Rs. 155; 300 "Fully Good" Oomra, at Rs. 148; and 400 Amreli, at Rs. 156. The mills took 1,200 bales, comprising chiefly Shegaum, Khangaum, Broach, Amraoti, and Dhulia.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet with little or no enquiry, and prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	7,220	bales.
Wheat	41,132	cwts.
Linseed	3,697	,,
Rapeseed	11,043	,,
Gingellyseed	2,099	,,
Poppyseed	2,667	,,
Castorseed	1,708	,,
Rice	1,289	,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet, with only a small business passing.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Not much business was reported either way, and rates remained quiet but steady, pending sales for Council Bills in London, and closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ..	1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. ,,
Credits 3 mns' sight	1s. 4 3-32d. ,,
Francs	1·09 1-2 ,,

SHARES.—There has to-day been an advance of Rs. 12 1-2 in Maneckjee Petit Mill; Rs. 5 in New Berar Press, and Rs. 2 1-2 in Mofussil. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,250 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 3 1-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-2 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	26 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Co.' s. s. Mazagon (extra) arrived here from Bombay, yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur (extra) arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

The N. Y. K. s. s. Idzumi Maroo left Moji for Hong kong, on the 7th inst.

COLOMBO, JUNE 8.

Mail steamer Himalaya, from Australia, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haitu are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Restrictions of United States on telegrams in Code or Cipher for Angola and Brazil except Government telegrams between representatives of Spanish Government now removed.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.

Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th June, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·650
Temperature of the Air	degrees 87·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 92·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·6
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 199

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director, Government Observatory.

P. D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	220	670	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	12	29	...	41
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	2,603	7,769	137	10,499
Total for 19 weeks...	2,823	8,230	137	11,199
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	227	927	1	1,155
Per mile of Ry de.	13	54	..	67
Total to corresponding date do.	6,946	10,591	69	16,705

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 455

Ditto to date ..... ,, 5,506

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

CAMPBELL—June 4, at Bangalore, the wife of J Campbell, of a daughter (still-born).

QUINN—May 30, at Trivandrum, the wife of J J P Quinn, I S C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CONNELL—May 31, at Mussoorie, John Anthony, the dear little infant child of Mr and Mrs D Connell aged 10 months.

MARTIN—June 2, at Naini Tal, Eleanor Carney, for 45 years the devoted wife of John Martin, of Douglas-Dale, after very short illness, aged 63 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

THE official reports on the disturbances that occurred in Bombay on the 9th March, do not add greatly to the information on the subject already before the public; but they put in a concise authentic form the history of the serious riots that cost the lives of many innocent persons and of not a few of the rioters. The letter of the Commissioner of Police, dated April 1, informing the Government of the facts and the inferences drawn therefrom by the experienced head of the force, is a model of succinct exposition, setting forth all that is material with a happy brevity that disdains the superfluous. It would be interesting to know what may be hidden beneath a line of asterisks that apparently represent a paragraph or paragraphs that follow that numbered 41 which is the last is the report as published in the *Government Gazette*. From internal evidence it may be permissible to conclude, that Mr. Vincent, who is obliged to confess that the heavy demands made on his force in connection with plague operations during a period of eighteen months had seriously impaired the efficiency of his men, may have impressed on Government the necessity of making adequate provision to strengthen the police under such exceptional circumstances in future. It is certainly not conducive to efficiency that the men on night duty, had frequently to go on plague duty until noon, while the energies of the European officers were taxed to the utmost limit of endurance by plague duties being superadded to their other duties already sufficiently exacting. When the riots broke out most of these officers had to bivouac for several nights in the open streets, and to perform their ordinary duties as well. On the day the riots broke twelve hundred and sixty officers and men had been on night duty until eight o'clock in the morning, leaving eight hundred and eighty five men for day duty, spread over twenty two square miles of the Town and Island, the harbour and the docks. Fifty mounted Police and a hundred of the Reserve were the only police available for the emergency. The consequence was that the disturbances could not be checked as promptly as they might had it been possible to call out the night duty men. But these men and their European Officers were scattered in private lodgings in different parts of the Native Town and suburbs, and when required they could only proceed to the scene of the disturbances in one's and two's who were promptly set upon by the rioters. The urgent necessity of locating the police in barracks where they can be available for instant service on the occurrence of an outbreak, has been frequently pointed out by the police authorities and by the press. The subject has been discussed, but little or nothing has been done. The only advance made in that direction is the inclusion in the Building Trust Bill of a provision that the Trust shall include in its programme the erection of police quarters suitable localities, and that the cost shall be borne by Government. It is now at least fifteen years since Sir Henry Souter urged the importance of concentrating the police force in barracks for such contingencies as those which arose in 1893, and again in March last. Colonel Wilson since then, and after him, Mr. Vincent were equally emphatic as to the deplorable weakness of a system which scatters the force in units over a vast city of eight hundred thousand inhabitants. It is to be hoped that we are within a measurable distance of a remedy for so unsatisfactory a state of things.

The Commissioner of Police gives reasons the cogency of which cannot well be questioned for believing that the disturbances in March were not premeditated. He is satisfied that it is a libel on the Mahomedan community to say as has been said by an anonymous writer, that they had organised to resist the plague measures of Government and that a certain day had been fixed for the outbreak. It was no secret to the Commissioner, nor indeed to any other observant resident in Bombay, that the plague measures were unpopular with Hindus and Mussulmans alike, and that to the Jhulais they were more opposed to them than any other sect. But the report points out that, on the 9th March at least fifty search parties were going about in different parts of the town, and that none of them were resisted or molested save and except one under a Parsee medical student in Madanpura, where the party for two hours argued the question of removing a Jhulhai girl of twelve to the plague hospital. That brought together large and excited crowds and a lamentable collision took place. It is difficult to resist the force of the argument that if there had been any preconcerted plan for forcibly resisting the plague measures more than one search party out of fifty-two would have been attacked, and that the police available would not have succeeded in suppressing the disturbances in two hours and a half. It is however quite certain that the leaders of the trading community had been in communication with their clients in Delhi as to the expediency of closing the markets and shops, and stopping the supply of carts and coolies for the docks and suspend all business as a demonstration against the obnoxious plague operations. The disturbance in Madanpura, which spread over the surrounding localities with surprising rapidity, precipitated the closing movement and the strike, which continued until the conference between Sir George Cotton, and the native leader on the 15th March, effected an arrangement. We are inclined to concur with the Commissioner in the view that but for the "protracted wrangle" about the removal of one solitary girl, there would have been no riot on the 9th March, and that the modification of the measures already decided on by Government and in part carried out, would have allayed the growing excitement and prevent any outbreak. Still it is certain that at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, a couple of hours before the collision in Madanpura it was stated in the Fort by persons who had been in the Bazaar that it was the intention "to close the markets and shops and kill all the Europeans." Asked as to who were going to do this, the reply was "The Hindus and Mahomedans." In less then three hours the news came to the Fort that there were disturbances in Madanpura, where several people had been killed, and that Europeans were set upon wherever they were seen in the Native Town. It does not follow, however, that rumours of that kind, however apparently confirmed by after events were necessarily based on exact information. The rumours were in the air, which was in a highly inflammable condition and a spark caused the explosion.

Sir J. Campbell, Chairman of the Plague Committee, expresses surprise that the Jhulais should have given trouble because of the attempt to remove a girl to the hospital. That community had caused some anxiety, for it was known to be excitable and more or less disaffected, but it had not given any trouble up to then. They had a hospital of their own, due to the liberality of Sirdar Oomar Jamal, and it was under the management of one of their own Hakims, who was very popular amongst them, and induced many of them to readily remove their sick to the hospital. The headman of the sect, Nur Ali, also a popular man, had prevailed on them to submit to the plague measures. But on the 9th a number of young men broke away from his control, and even attempted to seize him and kill him, so that it was necessary to keep him out of their way. No attempt had been made to employ the military in search parties in that locality, so that the irritation said to be due to the presence of troops in other parts of the town was absent in Madanpur. Only in one case had it been necessary to remove people from a Jhulai house; they went to the camp without trouble or complaint. After the riot four Jhulais brought information to the Committee of plague cases. When the father of the girl was told that she had recovered and he might remove her from the hospital he but said that he would prefer that she should remain until she was quite well. It is suggested that the excitement and rioting were due to a number of the young men of the community having taken part in the Hindu Holi festivities at that time. Mr. Vincent attributes to the influence of the Holi celebration the readiness with which a number of idle Hindus hanging about the streets, made common cause with the Jhulais or as the disturbance was afoot. But as we have said, the air was fully charged and any spark sufficed. Other and more permanent elements of danger are to be found in the presence in our midst in ever-growing numbers of bad characters from all parts of Asia, and of excitable fanatics from Benares, Lucknow, and Delhi. The Commissioner of Police has good warrant for the assertion that Bombay with its heteregeneous population of over eight hundred thousand inhabitants is favoured with contingents of bad characters from without more than any other city in Asia or Europe. As he expresses it, the jumble of races, castes, and sects amongst the Hindus and Muesulmans is most extraordinary and furnishes the police even in ordinary times with an amount of labour and trouble that has no equal elsewhere. The construction of railways has led these undesirable people to come to Bombay in continuing streams for forty years past. Of the 247 people convicted in connection with the riots, 144 were natives of Upper India, 62 were natives of villages in the Bombay Presidency, and 41 were natives of Bombay. The Commissioner adduces this as a further proof of what has often been mentioned in his annual reports, that most of the bad characters in Bombay come from other parts of India, and that under the present state of the law police supervision over those evil-doers is impossible. That is surely a condition of things that should not be allowed to continue.

AMERICANS, in the holiday season this year will have a splendid opportunity to learn something of the beauties of their own country of which they boast so much and know so little, or of indulging in glimpses our great dominion beyond it. Every man of them, who can afford the means to leave New York, makes the tour of Europe and year after year a continuous stream of tourists cross the Atlantic to the Old World. To stay in America in the holidays is as serious an offence as to stay in London after the close of the season. But this year Americans must stay at home or patronise exclusively vessels flying the British flag. When the last mail left, it appears that the fear of capture by the Spaniards and indescribable tortures to follow, had seriously affected some of the lines of ocean steamers. Some of the companies have thought it expedient to issue a reassuring notice, pointing out that, at any rate, for British ships there is really not the slightest ground for apprehension. Here and there is to be found an agent who insists his company has little to fear as to the falling off of passenger traffic. But such is regarded by his competitors as wanting in candour, for, said one city agent to an interviewer the day before the mail left, "it is astonishing what queer notions influence timid and inexperienced travellers. I had in here only this morning a gentleman anxious to cross, and who nervously inquired if we thought he should get to land all right. It was true that it was a British ship, he was proposing to go in, but then he was an American, and he probably apprehended some risk of the vessel being boarded by the Spaniards, and himself being dragged from his bunk and made a prisoner of war." The experienced traveller is well aware that so long as the vessel he sails in, flies the Union Jack, he runs no extraordinary risk. The inexperienced man is suffering the utmost apprehension and will forfeit the price of his long-looked passage rather than go to sea beneath the Stars and Stripes. Although for the time being the traffic of the American liners is likely to be seriously affected, it is believed that should the war be not speedily brought to a termination, the inquisitive Yankee will go out in search of a fight and charter steamers which will take him and his family to likely waters.

THE attention of the military and naval authorities to the importance of speedy communication has been drawn by Lieutenants Crutchley and Scott Suell, who recently explained their joint invention for rapid cable laying for war purposes, at the Royal United Service institution. They have, it seems, devised apparatus by means of which a submarine cable can safely be laid at any rate of speed within the compass of the fastest cruiser. This is very far in excess of anything which has hitherto been accomplished, but there seems to be little doubt that the plan is feasible. The apparatus is capable of being fitted to a warship or a properly equipped telegraph ship, or as an alternative there is a temporary arrangement which is capable of being adapted to any vessel at very short notice. This done, the idea of the inventors is, that an officer on board a ship can induce currents in the cable without making actual metallic contact with it. When the ship is right over the cable messages can be sent along the wires, although there are no connections between the cable on the floor of the ocean and the instruments on deck. Recent experiments have shown that this can be done, and of the results of these experiments Messrs. Crutchley and Snell wish to take advantage. The two great benefits accruing from a system of rapid cable-laying in war would as the inventors point out be, firstly, that a naval Commander-in-Chief would have at his disposal the means of establishing communication with either a base or outlying pickets of ships at a moderate distance, from 300 to 500 miles. The fact of his being able to establish such communication at the fastest speed yet attained by a war ship would be of material value in working out a combination of effective force and secondly, a cable in war time could be laid in very short time between two fixed points, and the navy which could lay a cable at full speed where none is shown to exist, and which, consequently, would not be searched for and destroyed by an enemy, would reap the full benefit when the necessity for establishing telegraphic communication arose.

THE number of persons in receipt of famine relief in the Bombay Presidency has increased by 1,308, while in Madras it has decreased by 85. The total in the two presidencies is now, therefore, 13,211, as compared with 11,988 last week. The season report shows that in Bombay there was, however, rain in thirteen districts, and agricultural operations are likely to necessitate the employment of some if not all of those on relief works. Wheat, it seems, has been injured by rust in one taluk of Thar and Parkar, but fodder is sufficient and agricultural stock fairly healthy. Still prices have increased in the nine districts where people are most in need of assistance. In Madras the water-supply is normally scanty, though the showers which have fallen here and there have caused some improvement. Fodder, though dear, is available, and assuming the eagerly looked for rains comes soon, prospects, now fair, will still further improve. Pasture has improved owing to the recent rain, and not only in Madras, but in all parts of the country, with the exception of Bombay, the outlook is fairly satisfactory.

COMMENCING from the Europe mail to leave Bombay on Saturday next, and during continuance of the monsoon, mails will be shipped from the Carnac Bandar and late letters cannot in consequence be received at the Apollo Bandar Post Office. Otherwise, arrangements as to posting in the General Post Office, Town Sub-Offices and on board the mail steamer will be continued as in the fair season.

WE regret to announce the death at Nandyal, on the 1st instant, of Mr. P. J. Pope, I.C.S., acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnool. The deceased was only 27 years of age, having entered the service in November, 1893.

THE resumed hearing of the Black mailing case, yesterday, was of only brief duration, as Mr. Jejeebhoy F. Petit, the prosecutor, had to attend ceremonies in connection with the death of his aunt, and as his cross-examination by Durant was not concluded an adjournment was granted on this account. Mr. Mehta who appeared for the second accused asked the Magistrate to have the cross-examination postponed until all the principal witnesses had given their evidence, but Mr. Slater made no order on the subject.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, yesterday, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Katrak, that the Commissioner be requested to apply to Government for sanction for raising a temporary loan of Rs. 14,50,000 to cover the total estimated net plague expenditure and for raising a permanent loan of Rs. 8,12,000 against the Agripada Estate. Against this proposition an amendment was moved by Mr. Roughton to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to prepare the proposals for such increased taxation as might be necessary, in his opinion, to restore the financial equilibrium of the city. The amendment was, however, negatived by five votes to four.

IT was owing to portion of embankment against bridge abutment between Penneru and Rayalcheru being washed away Mails from Madras did not maintain at Raichur.

HIS HIGHNESS the Rajah of Cochin has been indisposed for a few days. The presentation of the Insignia of the K. C. I. E. by the Resident, which was to have taken place on Monday, the 30th ultimo, had to be postponed. The Rajah is making a rapid recovery.

THE "Times of Ceylon" understands that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon to go home with Lady Ridgeway and Miss Ridgeway in March or April next, by which time he will have served three years in the colony. It is reported that he will remain at home six months; but will return alone, Lady Ridgeway and her daughter being bent on taking a longer holiday. While he is at home the affairs of the colony will be administered by Sir Edward Noel Walker, who has already held the acting position five times.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAYAJI RAO MAHARAJA GAIKWAR of Baroda, accompanied by Dr. Batukram Mehta and the Mankaris, arrived from Baroda by the mail train yesterday, at Grant Road, and proceeded to Lanauli, by the passenger train. The Princes who has been to Japan for a sea trip, returned by the French steamer Indus, on Monday morning and proceeded to Lanauli the same day. H. H. The Maharaja and the Princes were garlanded on arrival by Mr. Shewji Nathu. H. H. The Maharaja with H. H. The Maharani and all the Princes intend to proceed to the Nilgherries after a week's stay at Lanauli.

THE Swiss railway companies propose to make an important

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE MUTINY OF A SPANISH NATIVE REGIMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Spanish native regiment in the Philippines which mutinied and shot its officers, afterwards joined the rebels, who have been fighting furiously for several days past and are driving in the Spaniards upon Manila.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTS AT SANTIAGO.

SPANISH LOSSES.

JUNE, 8.

Admiral Sampson telegraphs that he bombarded the forts at Santiago for three hours on Monday morning, and completely silenced the guns.

The American reports declare that the forts are a mass of ruins.

The Spanish accounts of this engagement admit that the cruiser Reina Mercedes was struck by a shell, the commander of the vessel and six men being killed and seventeen wounded, also that three army officers were killed and eighteen soldiers wounded during the bombardment, but that the damage to the batteries is unimportant.

The Spaniards maintain that the attempted landing at Aguadores by the American forces was repulsed, but accounts received in America speak of a successful landing at Baitiquiri, where the invading forces have strongly entrenched themselves.

THE INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

A TRIBUTE OF PRAISE TO LORD ELGIN.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, in moving the resolution for an Indian loan in England of £10,000,000 said that the money was required to pay off old loans, to provide for railway expansion in India, and to furnish the Secretary of State for India with a reserve for emergencies.

In the course of his speech Lord George Hamilton made a general survey of Indian Finances and said that a statement was intended to take place when the usual Indian Budget statement was presented to the House.

The revenue of India, he said, was in a healthy condition owing to the steady rise in exchange, and the great bulk of the present loan would be utilized in providing capital for reproductive works.

His Lordship warmly eulogised the services of Lord Elgin who, he said, had steered India through a most serious crisis, would bequeath to his successor a sound system of finance, and had collected material for agrarian legislation which would greatly improve the condition of the toilers and occupiers of the soil.

The frontier policy, Lord Hamilton added, was one of concentration and conciliation.

Sir Henry Fowler fully concurred in the praise awarded to Lord Elgin, but advocated an enquiry as to the cause of the frontier outbreak and how the war had been entered upon. He admitted that the financial position of India was satisfactory.

As previously telegraphed, the resolution of the Secretary of State for India was carried by the House without a division.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES CONFERENCE.

JUNE 7.

The Sugar Bounties Conference opened to-day, the Belgian Premier being appointed President of the Conference.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S NEW COMMISSION.

H. R. H. the Duke of York has gone to Portsmouth to take over the command of H. M. S. Crescent and will leave on a three months' cruise.

[H.M.S. Crescent is a first-class protected cruiser which was launched at Portsmouth in 1892. She is built of steel, sheathed and copped, 360 feet in length, 60 feet 8 inch beam with a mean draught of 23 feet 9 inch and a total displacement of 7,700 tons. Her indicated horse-power is 10,000 natural and 12,000 forced at which she is capable of steaming upwards of nineteen knots. Her armament consists of one 9·2 inch B; twelve six inch quick firers, twelve 6 pr quick firers two 9 pr boat guns, five 3 pr quick-firers, six 1·45 maxims, and six following torpedo tubes; four 18 inch; two being submerged and two above water; fourteen 18 inch and 4 boat 18 inch torpedoes and one 53 foot torpedo boat. She has a complement of 520 officers and men all told.]

RENEWED RIOT IN BELFAST.

Rioting has renewed in Belfast to-day, and the constabulary were compelled to charge the mob with their batons, many of the rioters being injured.

CEYLON AND THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chamberlain replying to a question on the House of Commons, said that the Indian Currency Committee has been specially requested to hear fully the representatives of the Ceylon Planting interest.

THH LATEST INDIAN LOAN.

The House of Commons has adopted the Indian Loan resolution without a division.

TRANSFER OF HORSE AND MULE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA JUNE 8.

Horse and mule breeding operations in Sind, have been finally transferred from Bombay Government to Civil Veterinary Department, the area being attached for veterinary purposes to Baluchistan, and Veterinary Captain Maxwell, who has done excellent work at Quetta, becoming Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind and Baluchistan combined. Breeding operations in this important area will thus be conducted as whole under Imperial control and arrangement of which should facilitate materially the connection of raising mules so urgently needed for transport purposes.

REPORT ON INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A letter is published here addressed by the Viceroy to Sir Francis Maclean, with reference to the final report of the General Committee on Indian Famine relief fund; it refers to magnificent liberality which came to the relief of sufferers, and denoted services rendered by those concerned in distributon of relief, and records personal acknowledgement of Viceroy to members and officers of provincial committees in general, and to Colonel Otley, Mr. James and Sir Francis Maclean in particular.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 20.

The two drawing-rooms have been the most important events of the past week. The first one at which Her Majesty was present was a very smart function attended by a whole host of great ladies in their best clothes. The Duchess of Devonshire looked quite magnificent in a iruin of cloth of silver with a moire design. This was lined with pale willow green satin, a fold on two of which was lightly turned back upon the train and caught down here and there with a pleat of satin. The bodice was white above and pale green at the waist. The whole was embroidered with pearl and silver cord and a spray of mauve and white orchids fell from the left shoulder. Her grace was blazing with diamonds.

Need I tell you the Duchess of Portland looked lovely? She wore a beautiful dress of a modified Empire style. It was made of costly old lace of the finest description. The train being made over blue. The dress was of white satin, veiled first by tulle, then with the old lace. A high Josephine collar composed of lace, wired and sewn with diamond roses at the back. Puffings of the richest tulle formed the sleeves, with a small under sleeve of jewelled lace. This material covered the bodice, lightly and gracefully, folds of tulle finishing the upper part, ending under a large "chow" of the same at the left side. A long sash of blue chiffon was held at the waist by a diamond buckle. The skirt was all tulle and jewelled lace. The Duchess wore magnificent diamonds, and of course a cluster of her favourite malmaison carnations pinned to her bodice. Now very rarely she is seen without these charming and fragrant companions.

Lord Rosebery's daughters were presented in dress exactly alike—pretty fresh and youthful combinations of white satin and chiffon, but the Duchess of Bedford's gown was indeed a delightful feast of colour. Skirt and bodice were alike draped with exquisite Honiton lace and upon the white satin skirt was embroidered clusters of violets in relief. But the keynote of the whole, was a train of deep pansy velvet. The Duchess carried a magnificent bouquet of mauve orchids and shaded foliage and wore her historic pearls and many diamonds.

One more dress and I have done—but the Marchioness of Tweeddale's toilette must be described. The train of deep orange coloured mirror velvets, lined with palest green satin, fell from both shoulders in Henry II. cape fashion and was clasped at the waist with handsome diamond buckle and trimmed with old Brussels point lace and clusters of plumes. The gown was rich yellow satin embroidered with lovely orange velvets outlined with silver and pearls, and softened with old lace. It struck me as an uncommon and extremely effective costume.

A disagreeable incident happened in the mall while the long procession of carriages were slowly passing through on their way to the drawing-room. One of the horses of a handsome pair drawing a carriage in which sat two young ladies in presentation frocks—suddenly staggered against its companion and fell. Half a dozen policemen promptly rushed to the help of the coachman in his difficulty and the fallen animal was speedily unharnessed. It was then breathing heavily, but a moment afterwards was seen to be dead. Fortunately the other horse stood still on, it is dreadful to think what might have happened. As it was the traffic was awkwardly interfered with for a considerable time. The carriage and its fair occupants were wheeled into a side avenue, when they were the centre of a good deal of rather trying interest for some time. They bore their unpleasant position however extremely well.

Walking out on a shopping expedition I quite accidently came upon the Queen returning to Windsor after her brief visit to the Metropolis. It was quite a flitting, her Majesty being accompanied not only by her suit, but by an enormous amount of personal luggage. The sun was shining and the streets were literally packed with people. I read afterwards that her Majesty constantly bowed in acknowledgment of her reception, but when I saw the dear old lady pass—she was evidently very tired and had exhausted all her stock of bows and smiles. She looked very well, though certainly fatigued—and drove through a crowd of uncovered men and curtseying women—looking straight a head—without making the faintest attempt to show her appreciation of her subjects' loyalty. It is more than excussable—when we remember our Sovereign's great age—and the enormous fatigue this repeated bowing—must entail, but what would not the King of Italy or the poor worried Queen Regent of Spain not give to be able to ride through the streets of Rome or Madrid under like circumstances.

I had just time to tell you in my last letter of the Duke of Manchester's engagement. What a satisfactory daughter is Miss Joan Wilson—betrothed to a real, live Duke almost before leaving school—and certainly before making her bow to royalty—for she was only presented May 13th—at the second drawing-room of the week. How envious all mothers must feel when they hear of such a thoroughly well appointed, well regulated daughter. Mr. Charles Wilson, the father of this charming young lady, is the senior member of the firm of Thomas Wilson, Sons and Co., the great shipowners of Hull, the largest private shipowners in the world. Mr. Wilson is naturally M. P. for West Hull. Mr. Arthur Wilson of the famous Tranby Hull affair, is a brother and belongs to the same firm. Miss Joan is only eighteen, and has for the last few months been studying at Dresden, while her parents have been amusing themselves on the Riviera. She is very tall and of very picturesque appearance, with soft, full hair, which falls rather heavily around her brow and beautiful eyes. She is like her eldest sister Lady Hartopp, and not so beautiful as Miss Enid Wilson, who so far is the flower of the family, although I hear a still lovelier sister is yet to come out. Where shall we find another Duke.

Both Miss Enid and Miss Joan Wilson looked extremely nice in their presentation dresses, which were exactly alike, white tulle over satin, the bodice and sleave being trimmed with chains of pearls. A triple row of pearls hung on the arms below the sleeves. The trains were white grace velvet, trimmed all round the edge with lauret leaves laid over each other, and were of the new shape, resembling a coat in the way they are put on, and very graceful. The bouquets were of Madonnalities. Mrs. Charles Wilson was in blue with Brussels lace and pansies. Her bouquet was of roses.

The second drawing-room was very disappointing. Much as we all like and respect Princess Christian—it was certainly a blow to hear that she had taken the place of our beloved Princess of Wales who was not able to appear—owing to violent inflammation of one of her eyes. Even, the Prince of Wales looked tired and rather depressed as if the condition of the Princess had caused him some anxiety. I am glad to find however the attack is passing off, and the Royal patient will very soon be quite her own sweet-self again.

I sat behind Miss Ellen Terry at a Matinee of "Trilby" at Her Majesty's theatre last week. She was seated in the second row of the stall, and as the curtain rose she removed her hat (as most becoming one-which made it all the more unselfish, for the benefit of those behind her, who wished to see as well as hear. Was not this a capital example to all the ladies present? I thought so. There was an overflowing audience. Somehow one never really tires of "Trilby"—either in the book or dramatic form.

Some person, I hear, has invented a parasol to be attached to a bicycle. This contrivance may gain as much popularity as the bicycle muff, but hardly more I fancy. I think we must be contented to be a little sunburnt, but a much more serious consideration is the hairpin. A poor lady only the other day was thrown violently from her bicycle upon her head, with the consequence that an operation had to be performed to extract a number of hairpins which had penetrated deeply into the scalp. I suppose this is a risk which is unavoidable. It adds yet another to our daily terrors. But to return to the parasol. One of the season's fancies is to have the sunshade handle enamelled to match the cover, which in its turn matches the gown. Messagerie parasols are offered with beasts, birds, gorgons, and hydras adorning (?) the handles. Ducks are not so bad, but personally I should not dare venture upon a goose or a donkey—fearing "birds (or beasts) of a feather, etc.,—might be suggested to my acquaintance. A charming parasol is of white moire or chiffon. If moire it must be lined with coloured silk, the white enamelled handle tied with white and coloured ribbon. There are also checked sunshades, black and white, grass, green and white. Dark blue and white seem the favourites in London. But it appears that it is necessary to the happiness of the well-dressed woman that she possesses a silk parasol with a silken fringe. Silken fringes are also the essential finish to watered silk sashes and scarves, and they even adorn the hems of many of the grenadine dresses. I saw a grenadine I liked very much the other day. It was of a very fine texture in black with velvet spots. Velvet spots are much sought after appearing on velvet ribbons, fine white net, and upon canvas.

There will be rather a deceptive simplicity about our frocks this summer. They will be made (when the warm weather comes) of muslin, valiste and linen, costing a few pence a yard, and then we are to adorn them with miles of lace and tucks, which will mean large bills from our dressmakers and a vast amount of expenditure altogether. Besides decorating our frocks we are to decorate our heads with jewels, wings, or erect sprays of flowers forming ospreys. In fact, it is impossible to appear in the evening, even for quite young girls, without rather an elaborate addition to one's coiffure.

The fashionable skirt still has five or seven gores, and is three and a-half yards round the bottom. It continues sheath-like about the hips, and is, alas, still very long. But if you do not own a Brougham, behave, and insist upon having it made to just escape the ground and do utterly refuse to help the work of cleansing the city and carrying about the dust of ages. The skirt with the attached flounces is so popular, one almost expects every new gown to be made with it. But this will not be so. Tailor-made gowns—it is true do sometimes—have apron fronts, but the very smartest have the skirt all cut in one piece. Braid or wide tucks of the goods are put on to simulate flounces whenever this effect is wanted. Novel designs in girdles and chatelaines in gold and silver are being shown just now. The Cleopatra Girdles, which are set with real gems, are of course extremely costly. But I always think a handsome silver chatelaine an extremely useful as well as an ornamental addition to a smart (but plain) tailor made costume, and I am very glad after rather a long absence, that they have returned to us. Of course the really genuine old silver chatelaine that hung at our great-grand-mother's waist—is an heir loom of great value; but, alas! very few of us, I fear, possess such a treasure.

The Queen drove down to Netley Hospital on the 14th, and after visiting and addressing kind words to the patients, Her Majesty decorated Piper Findlater and Private Vickery with the Victoria Cross. You remember Piper Findlater was the hero of Dargai. Since his confinement in hospital, he has been perfectly inundated with offers of marriage from all sorts and conditions of women—and from all parts of England. He his now to be invalided out of the Army.

DEATH OF SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S ELDEST DAUGHTER.

HER LIFE ENDED IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

It is with deep regret we have to annouuce the death on Tuesday evening of Bai Bhikhaijee, the eldest daughter of Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart., and wife of Mr. Dadibhai Nusserwanjee Dady Sett, in her fifty-fifth year, at Kalyan, on her way to Bombay from Matheran, where she had been sent by her medical advisers for the benefit of her health. For some time past she had been ailing from general debility, and about four weeks ago she was advised to take a change of air, and Matheran was selected as best suited for the purpose and accordingly she proceeded thither with her sisters and other near relatives. Last Saturday she was attacked with a stroke of paralysis, and though every medical aid was afforded her, there seemed to be no hope of recovery, and it was decided to remove her to Bombay to be under her parent's roof. The deceased lady was put in a sedan chair and brought down to Narel on Tuesday; and from thence she was conveyed in the same condition by rail, every care being taken for her safety. However, she expired in the railway carriage at Kalyan. On being brought to the Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, the residence of Sir Dinshaw Petit, the usual religious rites were observed and prayers said for her soul all night. Early yesterday morning the funeral obsequies were solemnised in the presence of her relatives and friends, both male and female, numbering over a thousand; while all the Parsi priests resident in Bombay, about seven hundred, were invited to join the funeral and recite prayers for the repose of her soul in heaven in the presence of her Maker. The lady mourners squatted on the ground floor, in pursuance of the Parsi custom, while the gentlemen had chairs provided in the bungalow on the verandah and in the compound. A procession was formed about nine o'clock, when the body was carried by Parsi corpse-bearers on an iron bier, followed by Sir Dinshaw Petit, the high priests, by the members of the Parsi Punchayet (Sir Jamsetji being absent owing to severe indisposition), and by all the members of Parsi society. It was a solemn assembly, all clothed in white, which moved slowly to the Towers of Silence. Here the face of the deceased lady was uncovered to give the mourners an opportunity of having a last glance at her. The body was then placed in the tower, and the funeral party retired.

Sir Dinshaw Petit had thirteen children born to him, of whom only five are now surviving, four daughters and one son. His eldest son, Mr. Cowasjee, died many years ago, leaving twelve children, several of whom are now dead; his second son, Mr. Framjee, died about five years ago, leaving a son and two daughters; the third son, Mr. Bamonjee, survives, and has three sons and two daughters; two sons of Sir Dinshaw died in their infancy. Of the eight daughters, only four are now living. This during the life time of Sir Dinshaw who has suffered severe domestic calamities and the death of his eldest and favourite daughter is felt very deeply by him. He will be seventy-five years of age next Saturday, when it was his intention to celebrate his diamond jubilee of his life with some pomp and by acts of philanthropy. But his hopes were frustrated by the death of his beloved daughter. The late lady had the burden of the household management of the whole family after the death of her most esteemed mother, Lady Sakarbai. Universal sympathy is felt throughout Bombay for the Baronet than whom no more charitably disposed or more philanthropic citizen can be found. Telegrams from Poona, Hyderabad, Surat, Nowsari, Udwara, Broach, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and other places, where the name of Sir Dinshaw Petit is indentified with all that is religious and munificent, were received, deploring the death of his daughter, and expressing universal sympathy in his late bereavement. The deceased husband, Mr. Dadyseth, belongs to an ancient and most respected family, for whom also much sympathy is felt. Bai Bhikhaijee leaves two sons and two daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. Jejeebhoy Eduljee Mody, barrister-at-law. The third day's ceremony will be solemnized this (Thursday) afternoon, at Petit Hall, when large charities will be announced in public.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The s. s. Port Denison, Captain W. Newman, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, experienced north-west winds and moderate and squally weather. The s. s. Scharlachberger, Captain A. Meyer, which reached this port on Tuesday evening from Hamburg, encountered rough weather in the English Channel and very strong monsoon for two days.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant H. de L. Walters, 24th Eastern Dn. R. A., from 13th June to 12th August next.

An Indian Chaplain of the Calcutta diocese, who is at home on furlongh, writing on May, the 20th, says: "There is to be a big meeting in London on the 24th of June in connection with the diocese of Calcutta. The speakers will be the Bishop Johnson, Archdeacon MacCarthy, and the Bishops of Lincoln and Newcastle."

From the 1st of April to the 21st of May, 1898, the Indian Railway show an increase in the gross earnings over the same period of last year of 72 lakhs. Towards this extraordinary result the G. I. P. Railway contributes 21, the North-Western 19, the Rajputana-Malwa nine, and the Bombay-Baroda nearly seven lakhs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir James Westland, whose term of office expires in November, will in all probability remain on so as to bring out the Budget of 1899.

No. 9 British Mountain Battery has arrived at Jutogh from field service. No. 3 Battery, which was also at Jutogh last year, remains in the Khyber.

News received from Kabul confirms the recent stathment regarding the attitude of the Amir towards the tribesmen there. A general exodus of maliks is now taking place, as they are convinced that his Highness will not receive them.

A strict inquiry has been made into the recent outbreak of cholera at Umballa. There seems to be little doubt that the water-supply was contaminated, but the reason of this is not so clear. The whole question of water for the cantonment needs to be taken up.

The following posting has been ordered in the Military Works Department:—Lieutenants C. B. Greenstreet and A. Turner to the Punjab Command: Captain Capper and Lieutenant G. Scott, R.E., to the Bombay Command; Lieutenants W. A. Stokes and H. Winslow to the Bengal and Madras Commands respectively.

Government 3 1-2 per cents rose in Calcutta on Monday to Rs 94-6. Bank telegraphic transfer and demand bills remained unaltered at 1s. and 4d., but there was a slight fall in the quotations for bills at three, four, and six months' sight.

In the case of the stone weighing about 22lbs. which was placed on the rails of the Assam-Bengal Railway, at Kataur on the 13th of March, 1898, the obstacle, it was found, was intentionally placed there by village boys, who were arrested and sent up for trial in due course, but being only minors, their parents were bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for their good behaviour for the next two years under section 130 of the Railway Act of 1890.

With regard to the breechloaders in the hands of the trans-frontier tribesmen questions have arisen as to how Martini ammunition is obtained by Afridis, Orakzai, Mahmunds and other clans. Most of it, writes the Pioneer, undoubtedly comes from India, but it is difficult to say in what manner. In certain bazaars in the Punjab packets of Government ammunition can be bought at a fairly reasonable price by those who know where to find the vendors; but this illicit traffic will not account for the whole amount supplied. There is a suspicion that extensive smuggling takes place, and it may, perhaps, be found that cargoes of cartridges are landed at ports in some of the Native States on the West Coast. The Government have not complete control over all these ports, and where there is no Customs officer smuggling must always be possible. The tribesmen have Afghanistan as well as India to draw upon for ammunition, and they certainly buy many cartridges from the Amir's sepoys. In any case it would seem that clans which are fairly well off can always obtain Martini cartridges. Since the introduction of the solid-drawn case the clever mistris across the border have had no difficulty in making up cartridges. Powder and lead can always be procured, and caps also seem to be forthcoming. The latter cannot be made by even the best artisan, for he is ignorant of the composition of the fulminating paste used in their manufacture. If the trade in caps could be stopped the refilling of empty cartridge cases would no longer be possible, but we must admit that no practicable scheme has ever been proposed for checking this traffic. Three millions of percussion caps are imported every year into India, and they can be bought without troublesome questions being asked. Any Pathan can carry back to his own country hundreds of caps with little or no danger of detection, and there is little doubt that this is done. We must not therefore expect that the tribesmen will run out of ammunition. The hillsides of Tirah, the Eara Valley and Bazar must have been bestrewed with empty cartridge-cases, which have no doubt been collected by now. They will be refilled to a certainty, and used when occasion offers. The only consolation is that empty Lee-Metford cases are useless to the tribesmen, who cannot make the cupro-nickel covering to the bullet.

There are some interesting facts revealed in the final memorandum on the Indian wheat crop, issued by the Statistical Bureau. Thus we find that in the Punjab the area put under wheat in 1897-98 exceeded 8,013,000 acres, or nearly 1 1-2 million acres more than in the preceding year, while the yield is calculated at about 2 3-4 million tons. This is 10 per cent. above the quinquennial average up to 1896, the famine year of 1896-97 having been 11 per cent. below the average. The Province was singularly fortunate in its rain-supply up to a certain point, but unluckily thunderstorms in the later half of May damaged the corn lying on the threshing-floors. All the same the yield has been a magnificent one, and the cultivators are benefiting greatly by the high prices ruling. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, although the area sown was somewhat below the decennial average, the yield is 20 per cent. above the average of five years: and the quality of the grain is excellent. Taking the Punjab and N. W. P. together it will be found that the production of wheat in the year mounts up to the grand total of 4,076,000 tons, while the other provinces yield altogether less than 2 1-2 million tons, the actual estimated yield for all India being 6,506,600 tons, or nearly half a million more than the average of five years. In March it was calculated that 1 1-2 millions of tons would be expected, but the Spanish American war had not been broken out, and prices had not risen in Europe. For the last two months the demand for export has expanded by leaps and bounds, and the trade is still in full swing. In spite of the fine harvest, prices are still much above the normal average, and there is no prospect of a fall unless the war comes to a sudden end, which appears most unlikely.

The E. I. Railway earnings in the week ending 21st May 1898, were, Rs. 13,74,739; miles open, 1,705·09; per mile open Rs. 806. Corresponding week last year, earnings, Rs. 12,22,497; miles open, 1,702·46; per mile open, Rs. 718. Increase, earnings, Rs. 1,52,242; miles open, 2·63; per mile open, Rs. 88. From 1st Jan., 1898, to 21st May, 1898, earnings, Rs. 2,53,83,177. From 1st Jan., 1897, to 21st May, 1897, earnings, Rs. 2,44,16,6·9. Increase, Rs. 9,66,558.

Anglo-Indians have a decided grievance against Dr. Emmens, observes the "Englishman." That gentleman claimed to be able to transmute silver into gold. But Sir William Crookes has been at work with test experiments, and the result is an utter and blank failure. In his last experiments the English chemist assayed a large number of Mexican dollars. Two were found to be free from all trace of gold, and from these discs were cut. The discs were treated according to the prescribed method for a hundred hours, but, alas, they remained silver. Dr. Emmens has since written giving many reasons for the failure, but Sir William has washed his hands of transmutation. So we must look elsewhere for a solution of our currency problem. Our rupees are not to be lightly charmed into Napoleons. If Government are resolved to have a gold standard with gold money, as Sir Robert Giffen has it, they need not look to Dr. Emmens to provide them in fairly-like fashion with reserves.

Herr Jan Szczepanik, the inventor of the telelectroscope, has officially announced his intention of giving up his career as a schoolmaster. As a member of the teaching body (says a Vienna correspondent) he was exempt from all but periodical military exercises. Now he has been informed he must serve his time like every other young man. Since he no longer serves the country by teaching the young idea how to shoot, he is to shoulder his rifle and learn to shoot himself.

The desperate straits to which the Italian people are reduced is shown by the fact that recently three Italian schoolmasters were among the applicants for the post of public chimney-sweeper at Paschiavil in the Grisons in Switzerland. The salary is 32l. a year. "L'Italia del Popolo," in commenting upon this significant fact declares that it is better, alas, to be a sweep in Switzerland than a schoolmaster in Italy.

The Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts is determined to use all possible means of pushing the sale of the aluminium ware that is now being manufactured in the School, and of popularising the use of aluminium vessels. He has just addressed a large number of post cards to those likely to be interested, giving in detail the prices of various articles manufactured.

THE LINDULA MECCA COLLISION.

THE MASTER'S STATEMENT.

A Marine Court of inquiry was held on Saturday at the Port Office, Calcutta, under section 7, Act V of 1883, as amended by Act VII of 1891, to investigate the cause of the loss of the B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Mecca, in collision with the steamer Lindula of the Company, in the Bay of Bengal, on the 24th May last.

The Court was composed of Mr. T. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, President; and Captain T. G. Knox, Master of the steamer Nubia; and Captain F. A. Chandler, Master of the steamer Logician, members.

Mr. Gordon-Leith, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared on behalf of Government.

Mr. Orr, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Gordon Leith, opened the case,

Captain W. L. Stewart, Master of the steamer Lindula, examined, said: The Lindula's tonnage is 2,184 net. I hold a Board of Trade certificate. On the 22nd May I left the pilot station at 9 p.m., bound for Rangoon and the Straits, with the English mails. I had 114 passengers in all and a crew of 90, making 204 souls, all told. The weather was fine with moderate seas. All went well till 2 a.m. of the 23rd. We carried away our shaft. We drifted for a short time helpless. I did not get any sail up. I sighted the Mecca at 5 o'clock the same morning. I signalled her to take our passengers and mails and to tow us back to the Sandheads. I thought it would be safer to transfer there instead of at the Sandheads. The transfer could be effected better. I intended to anchor at the Sandheads till I got a tug, and the Mecca was to proceed on the voyage. By noon all the passengers and mails were transhipped. Our ship was light, and drifted to leeward. She was under steam. The Mecca kept in position to pick up our boats with the passengers, and then tow the empty boats back to the Lindula. We had seven boats out. One of my boats was damaged that day during the time of the transhipment. It was the port cutter. The transhipment was effectively carried out. At 2 o'clock we passed hawsers. A steel wire 5-inch hawser with 30 fathoms of cable was passed. The towing was commenced at 5-55 p.m. I do not know what caused the delay. As far as the towing was concerned, Captain Parkman was in charge. I had arranged with him to intimate by burning a blue light when I wanted to stop. The towing went on till 4·40 a.m. of the 24th. The bridal on board the Mecca carried away. During the towing no officer of the Mecca was on board my ship. After the bridle parted the Chief Officer of the Mecca came on board. After I got in my hawser, the Mecca signalled to us that she would take us in tow again. The Chief Officer also brought me a note to that effect from the Commander of the Mecca, very shortly after the collision occurred. My ship was then heading about N.-W., and the Mecca was heading nearly the same direction on our port bow about an eight of a mile from us. We were about 18 miles S.-E., by E of the Mutlah Light Ship. While the Chief Officer was on board, the Mecca parted her hawser with him, and came down towards us, with the intention of passing ahead of us, to pick up the small boat which was alongside of us by the starboard gangway, we forging slightly ahead, the wind being abaft the port beam. There was then a fresh and strong breeze and a rough sea. I believe the Mecca was going about six knots. The reason of our going ahead was that we had the wind abaft the beam, and our propeller was disconnected. I was at the forecastle head at the time, with the Chief Officer, superintending the passing of the hawser. The Mecca came down and struck our stem (bows) with her starboard side abaft the bridge. I think that when the Mecca was getting close to us, she starboarded her helm. I don't think there was any current there. The breeze was considerably fresher than the day before from about S.-W. I saw the injury done to the Mecca. It was a large rent below the water-line abaft the funnel. I saw she was foundering, and I immediately gave orders to clear the boards. The orders were promptly carried out. I and the Chief Engineer employed all the engine-room staff and saloon staff to clear the boats. After the Mecca struck us she twisted our stem (bows), broke it, and then went clear of us. I signalled to the Mecca to keep close to us, as she was passing us on our starboard side. Eventually the Mecca was on our port quarter, about four miles off, and sank. I noticed almost immediately after the Mecca parted us that she was putting out her port boats. I believed that she intended to turn round and make leeway for her starboard boats. She went down stern first about 6-10 a.m. (Witness here stated in detail what boats were put out from the Lindula and who were in charge of each boat.) The forepeak of the Lindula was full of water, and I closed up the collision bulkhead. All the boats were clear of the ship by 7 a.m. The Mecca was then between two to three miles off. When the Mecca sank the boats were not in sight. The first boat to arrive was the Mecca's boat, which had brought the Chief Officer. She returned loaded with passengers, who were taken safely on board. The boat came back without an officer, and returned to the Mecca. I think the engines of the Mecca were stopped shortly after the accident. I was present when all the boats came alongside, and superintended the getting on board of passengers. The Third Officer's boat of the Mecca was coming alongside and capsized. The passengers in the boat, which was half full of water, were frightened, and went on the port side to get hold of the ship which made the boat capsize, and I believe six persons were drowned. I let go two of the boats and also gave orders to throw out life buoys and lines. There were in all thirty people in the boat, of whom twenty-four were picked up. Two men, two women, and two children were drowned. In all thirty-three passengers were drowned, and eleven of the Mecca's crew were missing, besides the Captain and Second Engineer which made forty-four natives who were drowned. Our Second Engineer was drowned, by jumping overboard. All our boats returned, and we pulled up two of the Mecca's boats which had come laden with passengers, and one boat of the Mecca capsized. The boats were all half-full of water when they returned. The officers of my ship and the men behaved remarkably well. The last boat came alongside at 3-45 p.m., of the 24th. Immediately I saw that the Mecca was going to founder, I gave orders to the Chief Engineer to connect the propeller and repair the shaft the best of his ability. The shaft was repaired by 6 p.m., the engines going dead slow ahead. I steamed to windward for about half-an-hour, and had the officers with glasses to keep a good look-out for any one from the wreck. Satisfied that there was no use in waiting, I got up to Mutlah, and steered for the pilot station. At 5 a.m., of the 25th I picked up our pilot, and came up to Diamond Harbour before we got tugs to tow us up to town.

To Captain Knox: When the Chief Engineer reported to me that the shaft had broken, I went down to see it, and found I could put a chisel in at the place where it was broken.

To Captain Chandler: I believe several of the people from the Mecca jumped overboard, to which I attribute the loss of life. The first and second officers gave similar evidence and the Court adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE R.I.M.S. ELPHINSTONE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone, Commander J. H. D. St. John, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Blair, which port she left on the 4 h June with 70 men of the 21st Bombay Infantry, who had escorted the prisoners to the above place. She has come to Bombay for usual repairs, after which she will probably proceed to Aden to relieve R. I. M. S. Mayo, now stationed at that port. During the voyage she experienced strong south-westerly swell accompanied by westerly winds, varying in force from 3 to 6, with heavy rain.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY POLICE.

With reference to the application of the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta for an increase of his force by three hundred officers and men, it will be instructive to publish the subjoined comparison of the forces and population of Calcutta and Bombay:—

	Calcutta Town and Suburbs	Bombay.
Population	7,55,382	8,21,764
Offences—		
Year	1895	1895
Serious	3,031	3,699
Minor	27,594	33,601
Total	31,2·5	37,290
Strength of Police—		
Europeans—		
Superintendents	8	9
Inspectors	57	32
Constables	55	37
Total	1·0	78
Natives—		
Officers	205	169
Men	2,536	1,953
Total	2,801	2,152
Grand total Europeans and Natives	2,924	2,230

At last the truth is out regarding Sir William Crookes's experiments to see if he could substantiate Dr. Emmens's claim of the transmutation of silver into gold. In his last experiment he assayed a large number of Mexican dollars, and found among them two which were free from gold. Discs were cut from the centre of each, and these two discs were treated as directed by Dr. Emmens in private letters for nearly 100 hours. The result of this attempt to change silver into gold was an utter and blank failure. Dr. Emmens has since written to Sir William about the experiment, giving many reasons why it should not have been successful; but the English chemist has announced his intention of making no more attempts at transmutation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi, and Dongri	0	0	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada	0	0	16
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Cadwpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Karnatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	*3	0	
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	5	4	91
Total plague deaths to date	30,222	25,069	
Same date last year	10	2	98

* Old cases which have been under enquiry.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 7th June:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	157	137	7
Fresh	0	0	1 recovery.
Total	157	137	6

The whole establishment of the Plague Committee will be transfered from the Custom House to the Municipal Offices to-morrow (Friday).

DAMAUN.

The Plague mortality at Lower Damaun decreased on Monday to one. It is gratifying to state that whereas for a long time people who either obtained Mr. Judge's pass to cross the cordon or wished to remove themselves from the contaminated atmosphere of Damaun by going to quarantine at Chalta, experienced great difficulty in obtaining the Governor's pass to leave Damaun. His Excellency has issued orders to allow persons going to Bombay and other British places to leave Damaun without any pass. Persons intending to go to Nagar-Haveli have to undergo ten days' quarantine at Dabhoi. Unfortunately there have been cases where persons during the delay occasioned in obtaining the Governor's pass to leave Damaun have fallen victims to plague.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

SUNDAY'S STATISTICS.

The general death-rate on Sunday in the different wards of the city was 59, as compared with 50, the average of the preceding five years. The highest death-rate was 10, in ward 13, as compared with 1, the average of the preceding five years; and 7 in ward 6, as compared with 3, the average of the previous five years. The total seizures were 1 in Ward 14: total deaths 2: total seizures up to date, 89: total deaths up to date, 70. Mahomed Ruzzack, of Ward 14, living in 33, Shurref Duffry's Lane, was removed by the Vigilance Committee to ward hospital at 30, Marsden Street and his house was disinfected.

FRESH CASES.

Two "suspected" cases were reported on Saturday. One was reported from 67 Abdool Lutief's Street. This street intersects European Asylum Lane connecting it with Ripon Street. A few years ago, was known as Mahadeo Bagan. This case was reported by Dr. Clemow, but when disinfecting inspector S. N. Bose, went to remove the patient, he had already expired. The usual disinfecting operations were carried out afterwards. The man who was found dead was named Nawab Mahmood Moulad. The other case was reported by a man named Luckhi Chand, who lives in 170, Collinga Bazar Street. Luckhi Shahoo is an Ooriya, and he reported that a tenant of his was suffering from plague. The man, at the time the report was made, was in a very low condition and small hops was entertained of his recovery. A member of the Vigilance Committee has been asked to report on the case. A telephonic message was received in the course of the morning on Saturday, that dead rats were found in 192 Harrison Road. Dr.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Office, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula being in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. H. Vincent, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, N. M. Katrak, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. Mulji Bhawandas Barbhaya, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee considered the following report of the sub-Committee appointed to consider the note by the Commissioner on the financial position of the Municipality.

Bombay, June 3, 1898.

The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee appointed on the 25th instant, beg to report that, after carefully going over the Commissioner's note, dated 10th May 1898, on the financial position of the Municipality and discussing the same at great length with the Commissioner and the Chief Accountant, they have come to the conclusion that the consideration of the subject should be postponed for the present, and that in the meantime the Commissioner be requested to apply to Government for sanction (1) for raising a temporary loan of 14 1-4 lakhs to cover the total estimated net plague expenditure; (2) for raising a permanent loan of Rs. 8,12,000 against the Agripada Estate. That the matter be brought on for further consideration immediately after the receipt of a reply from Government on the above subjects. The Sub-Committee are further of opinion that the Corporation be recommended to address a reminder to Government requesting them to expedite their reply to the Corporation's representation on the subject of Government and Port Trust contribution towards plague expenditure.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
N. N. KATRAK.
K. N. BAHADURJI.
ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed the adoption of the report, and, in doing so said that the Sub-Committee had approached the question with the full sense of the responsibility of the situation. They held their meetings and carefully went into the question as to what effects would be produced by one course or another. He further said the Commissioner had, after carefully hearing the pros and cons of all the suggestions, had declared that there was something in the suggestions of the Sub-Committee, and that, therefore, they ought to be tried before finally deciding upon the question. On reading the note of the Commissioner it would be seen that there were two important points, one was a deficit—a temporary and apparent one in Dr. Katrak's opinion—of over 4 lakhs of rupees at the end of September next, and another the embarrassing condition of Municipal finance for the next and succeeding years. In order to tide over those difficulties, he proposed to raise supplementary taxation from October next and enhanced taxation from next year. The Sub-Committee agreed that the situation was very embarrassing. But they believed that supplementary taxation should only be resorted to under extreme urgency and should be avoided if other means were available, and that the question of increased taxation should be considered along with the budget (in November), which was the proper time for the consideration of such questions. But there were other reasons why it should be considered then, viz., that by that time the Corporation might receive a reply from Government to the representation of the Corporation with regard to the question of the apportionment of the plague charges among the Port Trust, Government, and the Municipality. Besides, by that time it would be desired whether the loans in respect of plague charges were to run over only ten years or a longer period. With regard to the probable deficit of over four lakhs of rupees estimated to occur by the end of September, he said that the Commissioner had already taken measures by taking the circular appended to the note to the heads of all the Municipal Departments to the effect that all works which could be delayed, without detriment to the interests of the Municipality, should be stopped, as also those works for which no contracts had been made. With regard to this deficit, Dr. Katrak said that it was only a temporary or apparent deficit as out of an estimated revenue of over 72 lakhs for current year it was believed that over 28 lakhs could only be recovered for six months from April to September, and the remaining 43 lakhs and over for the next six months, so that definite receipts for first half year could be made up by the enhanced receipts for the second half year. The proposals of the Sub-Committee with a view to avoid the supplementary taxation were as given in the report, viz.: (1) to raise a permanent loan of Rs. 8,12,000 against the Agripada estate; (2) to raise a temporary loan of Rs. 14 1-4 lakhs against plague charges. With regard to the 8 lakhs loan Dr. Katrak said that the circumstances of the case were peculiar. The Corporation had raised a loan of 15 lakhs against what was now known as Agripada estate. But the exact amount was exceeded by over 8 lakhs of rupees. The sum was advanced by instalments from time to time from surplus cash balances by the Corporation on the understanding that the sum would be recouped from the proceeds of the sale of frontages of the land purchased by them, and there were good hopes of such a result from the successful result of similar procedure in connection with the Ripon Road. However, before anything could be done in that direction, the Improvement Trust was formed, and the land was given over to that body. The Trust were empowered to lease the land for 99 years. Hence the Corporation was deprived of the power to sell the land. However, the Corporation would get 3 per cent. on the value of this property hereafter years hence, and, therefore, the real annual interest and sinking fund charge after that period would be the difference between the 3 per cent. and the interest the Corporation might have to pay for their loan. He, therefore, said that the Sub-Committee had come to the conclusion that this sum of 8 lakhs could, under no circumstances, be regarded as a charge on the current revenue, but must be made a loan charge. Dr. Katrak said that he for his part believed that it was wrong on principle to saddle the present generation with the whole sum for a work of permanent improvement, and more especially as the Corporation were to get an, interest on that some ten years hence. Even on the score of expediency, if not of justice, the present generation ought not to be further crushed with the additional burden of this sum. As to the 14 1-4 lakhs loan, he said that it was estimated that by the end of the current year the plague expenditure would have reached the figure of 38 lakhs. Against this sum the Government contribution would amount to 3 3-4 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 34 1-4 to be provided for against the Rs. 20 lakhs had been borrowed from the Bank of Bombay, leaving a balance of Rs. 14 1-4 to be provided for. The Commissioner proposed to raise only 10 lakhs against this sum of Rs. 14 1-4, deciding to make a charge on the current revenue of the remaining 4 1-4 lakhs. The Committee did not see any justification for this sum of Rs. 4 1-4 lakhs being made a charge on the revenue, and proposed that the whole sum of Rs. 14 1-4 lakhs be included in the loan to be raised against plague charges. To the proposal of the sub-committee, it was objected that the interest and sinking fund charges in respect of those loans would embarrass the Municipal finance and limit the borrowing power of the Corporations to that extent. Dr. Katrak said that point was very carefully considered. The annual interest and sinking fund charges in respect of 8 lakhs loan was Rs. 41,000, and that for Rs. 4 1-4 loan calculated for a period of ten years Rs. 55,000, making an additional annual charge on the current revenue of 96,000 rupees. Over and above that to be made if the Commissioners proposals were adopted against this disadvantage was to be placed all the advantages to be obtained from a surplus in hand of 4-8-4 lakhs of rupees. Dr. Katrak said that the figures were compared as to the probable effects of the Sub-Committee's proposal compared with that of the Commissioner's, the other things being equal, and it was found that on the 1st of April, 1901, the balance in hand was Rs. 1,50,346 if the Commissioner's proposal were adopted (supplementary taxation included) and Rs. 78,64,19 if the Sub-Committee's proposals were carried out. With regard to this objection it was to be borne in mind that the Budget estimate for 1898 99 it had been proposed to raise a loan of 49 lakhs, and the Commissioners proposed to raise another sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for plague charges, making in all Rs. 59 lakhs. Hence if the futures borrowing power was so be curtailed it would not be by the sum of Rs. 12 1-4 alone, proposed by the Sub-Committee. It was again objected to that the Government might refuse to grant loans as proposed by the Sub-Committee. To this Dr. Katrak said that the Commissioner had informed the Sub-Committee that it would take about six weeks for a reply from Government. This, he said, would leave ample time to the Standing Committee to reconsider the question and, if need be, fall in with the views of the Commissioner. The Commissioner proposed to enhance the general tax from the 1st of October. Hence the carrying out of the proposal of the Sub-Committee would not in any way hamper or embarrass the work of the Municipality. He, therefore, urged the members to vote for his proposition, not only as the best solution, but in justice to the present generation who, already overburdened as they were; should be further crushed with saddling them with a heavy sum which ought to be a fair charge on loan funds.

Dr. Bahadurji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Roughton said he was entirely and absolutely against the report which was nothing more than a proposal of a temporising character based on absolutely false hopes. There was nothing whatever in the report that might lead them to hope that Government would be good enough to allow them to borrow the required money. In the present state of their financial position they had to face the difficulty, and as the Commissioner had stated in his letter, that difficulty must be faced before 30th September next. If any one thought that they would be able to get an answer from the Government of India on a subject like that within three months he would find himself much mistaken. In the present state of the money market it would be idle to suppose that they would be able to raise a loan of 30 lakhs, having regard to the fact that the credit of the Municipality had to a certain extent been affected, their resources being crippled. He was extremely doubtful if they could raise the loan at 4 per cent. within a reasonable time, even if the Government were to sanction the raising of the loan. He submitted most respectfully that the proper course, under the circumstances, was to face the position and not to cling to any possible broken reed as getting the Government of India to sanction the raising of the loan. There was besides the impossibility of raising the loan even if the sanction was given. They had got the power under the Act to increase the taxation, but if they did that, of course, it would be an unwelcome measure to them. The sub-committee appeared to have gone into the matter in a happy-go-lucky manner, and assumed that Government would sanction their proposal and were prepared with absolutely nothing whatever with regard to the future. If they went to the market they would have to submit to heavier terms, and they would at all events be in the position of covering the present deficit in the course of the next half year. The Corporation ought to be prepared to resort to the ultimate limit of taxation if it was necessary for the good of the city. He hoped that the report would be rejected by the Standing Committee, because it was entirely unworthy of the present situation. That being so he proposed as an amendment that the report be recorded and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare and lay before the Standing Committee and the Corporation at the earliest possible date, proposals for such increased taxation under Section 193 of the Act as might be necessary, in his opinion, to restore financial equilibrium of the city.

Mr. Cuffe, in seconding the amendment, pointed out that if they were to apply to Government for the required sanction they would have to wait for several weeks before they could raise the loan. They would have to wait until September or October, which was not the proper time for raising such a loan. They ought to face the difficulty at once as the matter did not admit of any delay.

Dr. Cowasji said that if Government were asked to give their sanction to raise the loan, they would readily do so. If they attempted to raise the taxation there would be a great outcry on the part of the people, who were already complaining that they were being squeezed and that it was a zoolum practised on them.

The Chairman said that at the meetings of the sub-committee they were told that the suggestion for supplementary taxation was not made with a view to meet the deficiency that would exist before September, but that the object for such taxation was the building up of a surplus cash balance to meet the deficiency in the ensuing year. They went into the figures most carefully. There was every reason to hope that Government would sanction the loan, and when they were able to raise the money they would have a balance after meeting the deficit of the 4 lakhs of 8 lakhs to meet future requirements.

Mr. Kabraji supported Mr. Roughton's amendment remarking that the words "enhanced taxation" might be omitted.

The Chief Accountant, being asked to explain matters, said:—It is necessary to consider where the policy advocated by the Sub Committee will lead us. If the sanction of Government is to be applied for to raise a loan of Rs. 8,12,000 against the Agripada estate and of Rs. 34 1-4 lakhs for plague, it can only be with one object, and that is to take advantage of the sanction of Government if accorded. If such is not the object then it is useless to approach Government. I will assume, just as other gentlemen here have assumed, the Government will sanction this loan. The commissioner advocates a loan of 30 lakhs for plague purposes. The Sub Committee say 34 1-4 lakhs. This extra 4 1-4 lakhs at 4 per cent per annum, assuming that the loan has to be paid back in ten years, impose a recurring charge of about Rs. 55,000 on our revenues ever and above what has been provided in the Commissioner's note. A loan of Rs. 8,12,000 running for 40 years at 4 per cent, per annum imposes a charge of Rs. 41,000 per annum. So for the next ten years if this Rs. 8,12,0.0 and 41¼ lakhs are raised this meeting will have to find about Rs. 100,000 more every year. It was pointed out by the during the proceedings of the Sub-Committee that if the extra one lakh per annum is imposed upon the meeting, then even with the general tax at 14 per cent. there would be absolutely nothing left out of the revenues of the municipality to borrow anymoney for further loan works. If the Commissioner's proposal is given effect to, we shall have every year a surplus of about a lakh of rupees against which we could borrow further if the necessity rose to the extent of 20 lakhs of rupees. The Sub-Committee stated during the proceedings that the Commissioner's proposals are defective because they have a very small surplus cash balance at the disposal of the municipality. But the Commissioner's proposals were so framed that in the event of Government declining to contribute more liberally towards plague expenses some margin would be left to borrow further sums of money. The Commissioner's proposals, it is said, give a surplus cash balance of only Rs. 1,00,000 on 1st April 1901 against over seven lakhs according to the Sub-Committee's plans. If it is found that a further loan is necessary, and Government will not contribute more liberally, it will be time enough then to consider the advisability of raising a loan of Rs. 8,12,000. If this loan is raised it will give the municipality a simple cash balance of nearly ten lakhs against somewhat over seven lakhs according to the Sub-Committee's plans, and we shall still have a yearly surplus of Rs. 55,000 against which further sums can be borrowed for loan works. Thus if the Sub-Committee's ideas are given effect to, we shall have a surplus cash balance of over seven lakhs with our powers of borrowing exhausted, whereas if the Commissioner's proposals are adopted there may be no necessity to raise a loan of Rs. 8,12,000 if Government contribute more liberally, and if Government do not contribute more liberally, and it is found necessary to raise the loan of Rs. 8,12,000, we shall leave a surplus cash balance of nearly ten lakhs, and our borrowing powers will not be exhausted.

Some further discussion then took place, in the course of which the Municipal Commissioner said that if the Corporation went on increasing the bonded debt future important sanitary works would have to be put off, and it would in the end prove disastrous to the city.

Dr. Katrak in replying to the whole of the discussion, said that great cry was raised that by increasing the bonded debt of the Municipality future important sanitary works would have to be put off. He said that the Commissioner had proposed to raise a loan of 30 lakhs himself; the Sub-Committee's proposal of 12 1-4 lakhs more would add only sinking fund and interest charges of Rs. 91,000 for the next ten years hence the loan of Rs. 12 1-4 lakhs by itself so cripple the Municipality that such statement should be made. In reply to Mr. Cuffe's objection that by waiting the Corporation would lose valuable time for raising their loans, he said that the Corporation had received the sanction to raise loans of the sum of Rs. 43 1-4 lakhs against 59 proposed to be raised and nobody for a moment thought to raise all 59 lakhs at one stroke. If the time was favourable, they had the power to raise 43 1-4 lakhs, and put off the 12 1-4 lakhs proposed to be raised by the Sub-Committee for the next year.

Mr. Roughton's amendment was then put to the vote and last four members voting in favour and five against it. Dr. Katrak's original proposition was on a division carried by five against four votes.

Mr. Roughton asked that the names of those who had voted for and against the proposition and amendment be recorded.

Dr. Cowasji said that it was not the usual practice to record such names.

The Chairman concurred with the last speaker and declined to record the names.

The voting was as follows:—For Mr. Roughton's amendment—Messrs. Roughton, Cuffe, Vincent, and Kabraji; against the amendment—Drs. Bahadurji, Katrak, Cowasji, Ismail Jan Mahomed and Viegas. The latter five voted in favour of the original proposition, which was carried. Mr. Mulji did not vote one way or the other.

CASES OF RELAPSING FEVER.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary, dated 8th June 1898:—I have the honour to request sanction of the Standing Committee to my dealing with relapsing fever cases, which, I regret to say, are occurring from time to time in several wards, by supplying the patients and contacts where necessary with funds to go away to their own country. I am convinced that this is the most effectual method of dealing with the matter and a few hundred rupees will produce very beneficial results and tend to check the spread of infection. I propose, if the Standing Committee approve, to defray the expenditure out of my discretionary grant.

The Commissioner's suggestion was agreed to.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

THE ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE opened the Royal Military Tournament at Islington on May 19. The 2nd Coldstream Guards furnished a Guard of Honour with a Colour. The first item on the programme was a musical drive of G Battery, R.H.A. The cheers which greeted the battery as it completed its complicated and stirring movements were well deserved. Another popular display was that of the Army Gymnastic Staff. The Duke was greatly interested in the pageant, 'Shoulder to Shoulder,' representing periods in which soldiers and sailors fought side by side, which is the joint production of Major Holden and Captain Nugent. Every detail has been closely looked to, and the very salutes are repetitions of those which prevailed at the periods represented. Mr. Clarkson has also closely copied the various uniforms. Piper Findlator, V.C., was the object of continued cheering. As he limped round he arena the audience rose and gave him a hearty welcome. Not only did the public unite in cheering him, but the Duke of Cambridge sent for him and the two other pipers who were engaged at Dargai, and personally complimented them on their conduct in the field. The other displays were cordially received, including the musical double ride by the Royal Horse Guards, the cavalry display by the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and the combined display of all arms illustrating the capture of Benin City.

THE BRIBERY INQUIRY IN THE PUNJAB.

CHARGE AGAINST A SIKH CIVILIAN.

BEFORE entering upon the seventh article of charge against Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man which was down for hearing on Thursday, Mr. Sinclair put in an application. This was under Act 37 of 1850 and stated that the undersigned Mr. J. A. Sinclair "begs to bring to the notice of the learned Commissioners the conduct of Sirdar Gurdial Singh in connection with the witness Udho Ram (a witness in Allah Baksh's case), and prays that they will be pleased to take such action in connection therewith as they may deem suitable. Udho Ram is in attendance and might be examined at and by the learned Commissioners in connection with his complaint." The statement of Udho Ram, made before Mr. Sinclair, was as follows:—Udho, son of Homa Ram Hasiga (Arora), age 40, of Thatta Koreshi, Zilla Muzaffargarh, says:—I arrived at Multan Cantonment Railway Station yesterday afternoon. Moti Ram, son of Jawinda, deceased, was with me in the same compartment. We came together from Muzaffargarh. There was also another man called Jewana in the same train; he was not in the same compartment. He is a witness in a case against Sirdar Gurdial Singh. After giving my ticket and getting through the wicket, two men accosted me, asking where I lived. I said I live in Thatta Koreshi, on which they asked me my name. I told them my name, and they then asked if I had come to give evidence in the case of Mian Allah Baksh, zaildar of Thatta Koreshi. They said they had come to meet me and take me to Allah Baksh. One of the men remained back and the other took me to a house where they said Allah Baksh was putting up. In the tum-tum there were the following persons:—(1) Moti Ram, son of Javinda, (2) Jewana mentioned above, (3) The man who met me at the Multan Station, who appeared to be acquainted with Moti Ram (No. 1), (4) Myself (Udha). The tum-tum was stopped outside a house (I mean a house like Sahibs live in) and was dismissed. Moti Ram said that Allah Baksh was inside and he lead the way into the verandah. Moti Ram asked a boy of 15 or so if the Sirdar was in. The boy said "yes" and gave us chairs in the verandah. The man who met me at the station disappeared. The Sirdar came into the verandah. I know him well by sight. He said Ram, Ram, to all of us, and asked Moti Ram who I was. Moti Ram said I was a witness as to the payment of the money in Allah Baksh's case. The Sirdar said "We belong to the same religion, whatever you wish to take I will pay, if you will not give evidence against me." I said I would take nothing: that I was a servant of Allah Baksh and would not be unfaithful to my salt. When I was outside in the verandah the Sirdar gave us all sherbet through a Sikh. When I refused to give evidence, the Sirdar produced some currency notes, which he put into the hands of Moti Ram who put them in his pocket, and the Sirdar said the notes were for Rs. 400, and that I could have these if I gave evidence in his favour. Moti Ram said I am holding these notes for Rs. 400 in trust and after you have given evidence in the Sirdar's favour I will hand over the Rs. 400. I was also asked to give the Sirdar a memo in writing in accordance with what they would dictate to me. I refused. The Sirdar then said, "If you don't do this, we will charge you with theft and send you to the Police." I was afraid and wrote a memo. (tombu) with my own hand. I wrote as follows:—" Akra rupaya 1,200 putli walla Sardar Sahib Ghurdial rupaya na ditta, rupaya Ghulam Mohammed Munshi di ghar rakhya, akra Udha Hasija bathaa apne nal likhi: Midti Visakh de 5, 1955. Then they let me go before candlelight, and I went off to the city (Multan). I wrote what I did through fear. What I stated in the memo. is not correct. What I stated before Mr. Love, Deputy Commissioner, last year is correct, (Sd.) J. A. Sinclair, Government Advocate, Multan, June 1st, 1898.

Mr. Sinclair submitted that under Section 8 of Act 37 of 1850, which provided for the Commissioners punishing contempts and obstruction of proceedings, what he brought forward was contempt of Court.

Mr. Tweedy said if it was true it was something more serious, and a Magistrate should be applied to.

The Court would defer orders on the application till the close of the prosecution case.

ALLEGED BRIBE OF Rs. 45,000.

The charge in the seventh case was that between 25th May, 1893, and 1st June, 1893, Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man, then being Sessions Judge of the Ferozepur Division, obtained from Sirdar Khan of Bahawalpur the sum of Rs. 45,000, more or less, as a motive for doing an official act, to wit, acquitting the said Sirdar Khan on a criminal charge of dacoity on which he had been committed for trial to the Sessions Judge, Ferozepur, by the District Judge, Ferozepur.

Mr. Sinclair detailed the circumstances of the case. He said the case of Sirdar Khan of Bahawalpur was by far the most important of those brought forward against Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man. Sirdar Khan was the brother-in-law of his Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur, his sister having married the Nawab nineteen or twenty years ago. Sirdar Khan was a man of wealth and position. In 1890 he got into trouble and was committed to the Sessions Court, Ferozepur, by the District Magistrate on May 8th, on a charge of carrying off some twenty-seven head of cattle. In the law that was known as dacoity, but in that part of the country such a proceeding was regarded more in the nature of a petty theft than of a crime. The trial took place before Sirdar Gurdial Singh, from 18th May to June 1st, 1893, at the Sessions Court, Ferozepur, judgment being delivered on June 6th by which the Sirdar was acquitted. This was a golden opportunity not to be lost. Persons of the wealth and importance of the Sirdar did not fall into the hands of the Sirdar every day. He therefore demanded a bribe of half a lakh of rupees, which was afterwards reduced to Rs. 45,000. The latter insisted that the bribe should be paid in gold. The money, it was alleged, was paid in gold, but Rs. 600 had also to be given in rupees, the Sirdar contending that some of the gold was of inferior quality. The money, it was alleged, was paid to the Sirdar in an out-office of his bungalow, situated on the Ferozepur Mall behind the Dak Bungalow. The gold was paid in two instalments. First there was a payment of twelve seers of gold to the Sirdar in the presence of Sirdar Khan, Munsif of Minchinabad, in the Bahawalpur State, and Jalal-ud-din, a well-to-do land owner of Hota in the Montgomery District. When the bribe was given the Sirdar was attended by a private servant named Attar Singh, who was now in charge of the Sirdar's tea estates in the Kangra Valley. The Sirdar was asked to accept the twelve seers—a little more than half the amount agreed upon—in full discharge and satisfaction of the bribe demanded; but without success. The second payment consisted of ten seers of gold and it was paid between May 28th and June 15 h at the same place and in the presence of Sirdar Khan and Jalal-ud-din, the vessel containing the gold being carried as far as the Dak Bungalow by one Naurang, a servant of Jalal-ud-din. Informations as to the demand of that bribe having reached Government, an enquiry was directed, which was placed in the hands of Mr. Warburton. It was in connection with that enquiry that the other charges against the Sirdar came to light. Time was short and in order to make up the full amount of the bribe, Sirdar Khan had to purchase 6 and a half seers of gold urgently at Multan. Evidence of that would be found in the books of the persons at Multan from whom the gold was obtained. The remainder of the evidence was oral and consisted of the statements of the persons in whose presence the gold was handed over to the Sirdar at his house. No complaint had ever been made by or on behalf of Sirdar Khan in connection with the case. Indeed the witnesses were all involuntary, and Mr. Warburton had great difficulty in obtaining any evidence at all. Sirdar Khan wishing to let the whole transaction lie dead and buried. Sirdar Gurdial Singh had said at Lahore that this charge like all the others was false. He (Mr. Sinclair) asked what possible motive a man like Sirdar Khan could have in bringing a false charge for so large a sum, almost so high an original, as the Sirdar Khan could gain nothing by the proceedings as no suit by him against the Sirdar could succeed, the transaction being an illegal one. On the contrary Sirdar Khan was a loser on the transaction to which he was a party.

Sirdar Khan was the first witness called. He said he was 30 years of age, lived at Minchinbal, Bahawalpore, and was contriver of the Bahawalpur household. His sister had been married to the Nawab for twenty years. Witness's total income was about Rs. 45,000 a year. Witness detailed the charge of dacoity. When he was committed to be tried by the Sirdar everyone said how lucky he was as the Sirdar would let him off if he gave him money. Then a Ferozepore shopkeeper told him that he had been spoken to by the Sirdar, who said witness was known to be a rich man and that he would never get off except by a bribe. Witness sent the shopkeeper to ask how much the Sirdar wanted and the reply was Rs. 50,000 in gold—no notes nor rupees—and that the case was a strong one and that without a bribe he would not let him off. The date for hearing had been fixed. He collected his golden ornaments—they weighed 19 1-2 seers—and put them in a box which he left at his ancestral house Karimpur. He gave Ali Mahomed, a servant, some money with which to buy more gold and he sent messengers to the Sirdar to negotiate for a reduction of the amount demanded. Eventually the amount of the bribe demanded was reduced to Rs. 45,000. Witness then sent to Ali Bakhsh to bring the box of gold, an appointment having been arranged for nine at night. Witness took twelve seers of the gold wrapped in a cloth and carried in a dogcal to the Sirdar's house. He was accompanied by Jalal-ud-din and Mahmud Khan, Munsif. They went in to an enclosure in the Sirdar's compound and there the Sirdar and a Sikh came to them. The Sirdar remarked when witness uncovered the gold:—"How much is there?" On witness replying twelve seers, that it was all he had been able to collect with difficulty, and asking the Sirdar to accept it in full satisfaction, the Sirdar refused and showing annoyance said he would take all or nothing, and that when witness was eating dall in jail he would remember and understand how things were. Witness got alarmed and asked for time in which to make up the difference. When the Sirdar had assured himself that no one had seen them come in they went away. The next day witness got seven or nine pieces more gold bringing up the amount he had to ten seers. The same night he took this to the Sirdar's house being accompanied by Jalal-ud-din. At the door the Sikh servant asked for the money, but witness refused and gave it to the Sirdar himself. The Sirdar said: "If this weight is correct there are 22 seers in all and Rs. 500 is still due." That money witness paid through Jalal-ud-din the next day, and also Rs. 50 which had to be paid to the Sikh servant. The Sirdar said when witness was leaving the house the second time that he would be acquitted in eight or nine days. He afterwards went to Ferozepur again and pointed out the scenes and places of the affair, and an English officer made notes in pencils. His statement was afterwards recorded before the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Warburton and the officer who made the pencil notes.

Cross-examined, witness said he had made three statements. One was in Bahawalpur before the Chief Judge of the State, in Mr. Warburton's presence and by the order of the Nawab. He did not remember being promised immunity on that occasion but later when he made the same statement before an English officer in Mr. Warburton's presence he was promised immunity. After the acquittal and before the recording of his statement there were no charges against him. He had been charged with the theft of a horse but was acquitted, and was the victim of enmity. He engaged many counsel in the Ferozepur case, and paid several of them Rs. 500 a day for as long as the case lasted. He did not keep accounts like shopkeepers, and had no income and expenditure books. He had never before sold his ornaments.

Mr. C. M. King, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepur, gave evidence as to supervising Sirdar Khan and those who it was alleged went with him to bribe the Sirdar when they visited Ferozepur for the purpose of showing their knowledge of the Sirdar's house and other places they had been to in Ferozepur.

ALLEGED BRIBES OF Rs. 1,800.

The seventh article of charge and the last of the allegation against Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man, when Collector of Muzaffargarh, was now gone into. This charge alleges, that on or about 18th March, 1892, Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man, then being Collector of Muzaffargarh, took from Mian Allah Baksh of Thatta Koreshi a bribe of Rs. 1,100 for appointing him to be zaildar of the zail of Thatta Koreshi; also that on October 10th 1892, he took a further bribe of Rs. 1,200 for the same act.

Mr. Sinclair made no opening statement, his explanatory remarks of the previous day covering this case also.

Allah Bakhsh, zaildar of Thatti Koreshi, whose father had held the appointment since zaildars were first appointed, said when his father was ill, five or six years ago, witness did his work. When he died the Sirdar told witness that it did not follow that the son of a zaildar should succeed his father, but that he (the Sirdar) could appoint who he liked. Both witness and the Makhdum Nur Mahomed applied for the post, and Beni Prashad, Treasury Officer at Multan Treasury, called witness into his room and said that if he wanted to be zaildar he must give the Sirdar a bribe. He arranged to give Rs. 1,100 to the Sirdar and Rs. 200 to Beni Pershad. Witness borrowed money but was only able to get Rs. 1,100 with which he went to the Treasury. There Beni Parshad agreed to let witness owe the Rs. 200, witness signing a book agreeing to pay Rs. 400 at the end of the next harvest. Next the votes of the lambardars were taken on the appointment and witness was selected by a large majority. He next heard that the Sirdar had decided to split up the zail into two zaildarships, and that the Makhdum was to get one-half and witness the other. Witness then went to Dera Ismail Khan and saw the Commissioner, Mr. Fryer (now Sir Frederick Fryer) to whom he told nothing about the bribe. When he got back to Muzaffargarh he asked Beni Parshad for his money back and he got Rs. 500. It was some considerable time after when Gurdit Sidgh (the Sirdar's orderly) saw witness and told him that the Sirdar, who was a powerful *hakim*, was very angry, and that he would bring witness to grief if he did not appease him. Witness later had an interview with the Sirdar who spoke angrily and said that he had complained against witness; he also threatened him. Then Gurdit Singh interceded, and finally it was arranged that he should pay a bribe of Rs. 1,500. Witness raised Rs. 1,200 by selling his women's folks ornaments, etc., and he took this to the Sirdar's house. The Sirdar was in the verandah, and when he saw witness, who was accompanied by Noho Ram and Ghayia Ram, two servants, he said, "How much?" Witness said, "Rs. 1,200." Gurdit Singh said: "He is a poor man let him off for this." The Sirdar then said, "Very well you can go", and having placed the money in the verandah in front of the Sirdar they left. He was afterwards appointed zaildar for the whole of Thatta.

In cross-examination the witness said he owed Rs. 4,023 to Budho Ram while the zaildari business was going on and he paid it off, but could not say where he got the money from nor if he borrowed any of it from Parmanand, Ghulam Mahammad. He could not say whether the Sirdar after the votes of the lambardars had been taken made any complaint as to witness's indebtedness or not, neither did he hear that the Sirdar had recommended to the Commissioner that if the zail could not be split up witness was to get the whole. He mortgaged his land to pay back Budha Ram. He took his two servants to the Sirdar's house to guard the money. Witness kept no account of his expenses.

Re-examined, witness said half of the Rs. 4,023 was his brother's debt. It was paid off before he took any money to bribe the Sirdar.

Udho Ram, arora, of Thatta Koreshi, said he was formerly a servant of Allah Baksh, but left to become a shopkeeper a year ago. He pledged Allah Baksh's jewels with Mengha Ram, and at his request entered the transaction in the rokar produced. He also remembered raising the rest of the money, Rs. 1,100, which was paid to Beni Pershad of the Multan Treasury for the Sirdar. The Treasurer said he would advance the other Rs. 400 necessary to make up the total of Rs. 1,500 for the Sirdar. He remembered his master afterwards going to visit the Sirdar at Gurdit Singh's request; the Sirdar was angry at the interview, at which witness was present. When they got home he was master raised money on ornaments and other things and said prayers. Witness went with him to Muzaffargarh and was present when Rs. 1,200 were paid to the Sirdar. The Sirdar said: "Go, the order will arrive afterwards."

In cross-examination the witness said Allah Baksh spent Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 on the case, excluding bribes, but the money was not borrowed.

Udho Ram's evidence being concluded, Mr. Sinclair said he proposed now to question him regarding the statements put in by witness on the 30th inst.

Mr. Rattigan objected that such a statement could only be evidence to contradict a witness.

Mr. Sinclair said he brought the matter forward as a sort of disciplinary matter under Section 8.

Mr. Rattigan said there was the Court of the District Magistrate if any other charge was brought forward, with the present ones still under trial.

Mr. Johnstone said he thought it was relevant, as the Commission was concerned with the subsequent conduct of the accused. The charge was that the Sirdar had been trying to destroy evidence against himself. That was a serious point against him in the case itself and apart from discipline.

Mr. Rattigan contended that the Sirdar's character, apart from these charges, was not before them, and he challenged the defence to show any section of the Evidence Act under which the statement could possibly be relevant.

Mr. Sinclair said he distinctly alleged that attempts were being made to suborn the prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Rattigan asked whether supposing several of the prosecution witnesses came to the defence and made long allegations, were the learned Commissioners going to go into them all.

Mr. Johnstone said he did not see how they could exclude them.

Mr. Tweedy said he was not free from doubt on the point, and the Court would reserve a decision on the matter till the following day.

Jhayi Ram, Sucha, also formerly a servant of Allah Baksh, proved going to the Sirdar's house with his master and the last witness and to seeing the money put before the Sirdar in a bag. Kharmisa, a tumtum wallah of Muzaffargarh, said he remembered driving Allah Baksh and two karars (shopkeepers) to the Sirdar's house. They had a bag of rupees which they left inside the house. The evidence of several native money-lenders and bankers with regard to money transactions with Allah Baksh brought the prosecution case to a close.

ANDREE'S BALLOON.

SHALL we ever hear anything of Herr Andree and his party? is a question which crops up now and then when our thoughts go back to that Sunday of July 11th, 1897, when, at 2.30 p.m., the balloon swept away northwards from Spitzbergen towards the Arctic circle. The last message was dated July 13 h. It ran as follows:—"July 13, 1230 p.m. 82 deg. 2 min N. latitude 15 deg 5 min. E. longitude. Good journey E. 10 deg. S. All well on board. This is the third pigeon post.—Andree." Has the successful flight of these two days been reproduced and continued till now? is a query which one could wish heartily might be solved. I often think there is something intensely pathetic in Andree's whole proceedings. The steadfast purpose set before him, the novelty and untried nature of the method by which he sought to reach the Pole, and the bravery with which, looking death possibly in the face, he set forth on his quest, are features in the matter which appeal irresistibly to us all. Of course, there is still hope, and hope dies slowly, happily for our race. I never forget the sublime words of the Bard of Avon:—

"True hope is swift and flies with swallow's wings
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings."

If the hopes of scientist could be justified, Andre would be safe enough. If he does return to us, as unsuccessful as Nansen was, his welcome will exceed even that which the latter received, for the manner of Andree's going was unique, and the risks he had to face were infinitely greater than those that faced the explorers in the Fram.

PECULIAR DIVORCE SUIT.

"PRAYERFUL, ZEALOUS AND NEAT IN DRESS."

A DIVORCE suit, in which a railway clerk, who was said to have won about £2000 in a Caulfield Cup sweep, figured as the writer of various sanctimonious letters, was heard by Mr. Justice a' Beckett in the Melbourne Divorce Court on May 16. The case was one in which James Henry Frederick Sims, of Burwood road, Hawthorn, clerk, petitioned for a divorce from his wife, Ethel Rose, of Alpharoad, Willoughby, Sydney, on the ground of desertion. The respondent filed an answer, in which she denied that she had deserted her husband "without just cause," and alleged that he had been guilty of cruelty towards her. She counter-petitioned for a judicial separation, and the custody of the three children born of the marriage.

Mr. W. T. O. Kelly and Mr. H. S. Cole appeared for petitioner; and Mr. L. S. Woolf, instructed by Messrs. Garner and Turner, for respondent.

The petitioner, a well dressed young man, stated that he was married to respondent at Richmond by the Rev. A. Hardie, on 15th July, 1890. For some time prior to that date he had been boarding with his wife's parents, but after the marriage they came to reside with him. One day in 1895 his wife asked him to tell them to go, as they would not give her any help and were always "nagging" at her. He said he would leave that job to her. Shortly after this he received a message while at work which induced him to hurry home, and on arriving there he found his wife and her parents removing the furniture. The father said:—"You told us to go and we are taking our daughter with us." He pleaded with his wife to remain, but she said he was not the man she wanted; she had never loved him; he was not her first love. (Laughter.) She went away with her mother and father, taking his two children with her. He wrote her several letters, asking her to come back, but received no answer. Chancing to meet her one day in Burwood-road, Hawthorn, he pleaded with her to return, and she agreed to do so, provided that he would take her father and mother back with her and fulfil another condition which she imposed. He accepted these conditions, and in December 1892, they went to reside at Hawthorn. In November, 1894, she refused to cohabit with him, and treated him badly.

Mr. Kelly: What did she do—Well, after the birth of our first child she would never get up and prepare my breakfast. (Laughter)

Mr. Woolf: Considering you left for your work at 5-30 a.m., I should not think she would.

Petitioner (continuing) said that about the beginning of February, 1895, he returned home unexpectedly, and heard his sister-in-law say to his wife, as he neared the door, Did you get his dinner ready again, dear, How foolish of you. Make him get a cook. (Laughter) He ordered her out of the house, and his wife grew very sulky. On 5th February, 1895, she left home during his absence taking the children with her, and about a month later he discovered that she was staying with some friend at Surrey Hills who belonged to her sect. Then he served a writ of habeas corpus on her obtain to possession of his children, and an order was made for one of them to be handed over to him. She had never lived with him since. There were three children. His wife kept two, and he kept the eldest and maintained it.

Mr. Woolf: And your wife has maintained the other two without any help from you. Did you give her cause to leave you?—No.

On 21st June, 1892, after the first separation you wrote a letter to your wife containing column of sanctimonious stuff. Did you say in it—

I have, darling wife, as I promised, resolved this time in

WRITERS AND READERS.

"The revolution, as far as it can be said to bear the character of any single mind, assuredly bears the character of the large yet cautious mind of Halifax." So wrote Macaulay. Yet a complete Life of George Savile, first Marquis of Halifax, has never been published. However, this curious gap in English biographical literature is about to be filled by Mrs. H. C. Foxcroft's two-volume work, which Messrs. Longmans are issuing. Macaulay's account of him refers only to the period succeeding the Revolution, seven years after which Halifax died. The materials for a memoir of the wise, witty, high-minded, and captivating George Savile have to be searched for throughout the diaries, memoirs, and histories of the age, and in such collections as the Halifax Papers preserved at Spencer House. From these papers Mrs. Foxcroft wrote, some years ago, her "Life and Letters of Sir George Savile," but until now it has remained in MS. Together with the Life, there is a new edition of his works, now for the first time collected and revised. General readers will now have an opportunity of appreciating the character, and also the literary style, of the statesman whom the most eminent of modern German historians called one of the greatest pamphleteers who ever lived.

Mr. E. L. Godkin's "Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy" will be published by Messrs. Constable and Co. It is sure to excite interest, both on account of the writers great knowledge, experience, and authority and of the present condition of affairs in the United States.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., hope to bring out the third volume of their monumental History of the English Navy in two or three weeks. The second volume, issued some months ago, brought the narrative down to Queen Anne's reign and the wars of the Spanish succession. The forthcoming volume, coming to the era of the Revolution, should be especially interesting in its account of the Seven Years' War and its wonderful results in the expansion of the British Empire. In the preparation of the third volume the editor, Mr. Laird Clowes, has been assisted by Admiral Sir Clements Markham, Captain A. T. Mahan, Mr. H. W. Wilson, and Mr. Carr Laughton, son of Professor Laughton, Nelson's biographer. Among future contributors to the History, it is interesting to note the name of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary to the Naval Department of the United States. The volumes are appearing simultaneously in England and America.

Mr. W. J. Stillman's book on Italy, about to be published, is very well timed, and is the work of a scholar and writer exceptionally well versed in the subject. It deals with the history of Italy during the last eighty years. It will be published by Messrs. Clay and Sons, in the Cambridge Historical Series.

Mr. Leonard Merrick, who is actor, dramatist, and novelist all in one, has finished his new story, "The Actor Manager," which will be issued very shortly. The tale pictures an actor's progress social and artistic, and the strife between ideals and the material considerations of the box-office. Mr. Merrick Collaborated with Mr. George R. Sims in writing "My Innocent Boy," the popular play now running at the Royalty Theatre.

The Marquis of Granby and some of his collaborators on the Fur, Feather, and Fin Series have prepared the book on "The Trout," which will be the next addition to the collection, and which will be issued shortly. It is illustrated. The Hon. Mr. Scott Montagu is engaged upon the volume on Wildfowl.

Among novels about to appear are Mr. George Bartram's Irish story, "The Whiteheaded Boy," which Mr. Unwin publishes. It is a tale of the troublous sixties, and is, in a sense, a sequel to the author's first venture, "The People of Clopton."—Mr. Christian Lys's new story, "The Hepsworth Millions," will be published shortly by Messrs. Warne and Co.—George Egerton's "The Wheel of God" is about to appear. It is the authoress's first long story. It deals with woman's life and work, both here and in America.

Mr. Grant Richards announces that he has postponed until September the publication of Miss Emma Brooke's "A Tabulation of the Factory Laws of European Countries, in so far as they relate to the Hours of Labour and to Special Legislation for Women, Young Persons, and Children." The reason is that Miss Brooke wishes to secure the same expert advice and assistance from foreign countries in the correction of the proofs which she has been able to obtain as regards Great Britain and Ireland.

Judging from the specimen we have seen of it, the new issue of Jane Austen's novels will be a pleasure to all lovers of beautiful type. The Winchester Edition, as it is to be called, is to be brought out by Mr. Grant Richards, in ten volumes, the first two of which will appear on the 8th of June, the remaining stories to follow in chronological order, to each month. There are to be neither introductions nor notes. "The perfection of the edition," the publisher states, "will rest entirely on the efforts of the printer, paper maker, and binder." The printing is in the hands of Messrs. Constable of Edinburgh. Mr. Laurence Housman has designed the cover. Except where obvious errors have crept in, the first edition of the novels will be followed throughout. The type used is identical with that of the "Edinburgh Stevenson." A portrait of Miss Austen, reproduced in photogravure from a picture by her sister Cassandra, will form the frontispiece to the first volume. "Lady Susan" and "The Watsons" will not find place in the Winchester Edition, Mr. Richards believing that "neither would have been included in such an edition by the authoress herself."

A dinner of the South African Writer's Club took place the other evening at the Grand Hotel. Mr. Rider Haggard was in the chair, supported by a large gathering of members. Among the guests were Sir. H. Bulwer, Sir. Walter Peace (Agent-General for Natal) Sir, G. Robertson, and Sir Marshall Clarke. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, announced that he had received a sympathetic message from Mr. Rhodes. With regard to the guest of the evening, the Chairman pointed out that Mr. Kipling has seen a good deal of Africa, from which he had just returned, and might possibly be able to suggest a solution of some of the difficulties that met them in that country. He had visited Rhodesia, which was destined to become a great English colony. (Cheers The railways would open up a great by-way for civilisation, and would help to provide a home for Englishmen in Africa. (Cheers.) There was something more in the idea of Imperial expansion than that of trade. They had heard of the divine right of kings, but there was something more important than that in the divine right of peoples to spread civilization throughout the world. (Cheers.) They wanted men of Mr. Kipling's energy and far-sightedness to put backbone into a nation in the time of need, and those who had read "The Flag of England" would appreciate what he meant. (Cheers.) The Chairman concluded by welcoming the guest of the evening to the club in an eloquent peroration.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in reply, made a characteristic speech. It seemed to him, he said, that the men who were working in Cape Colony had to contend against a good deal of agricultural simplicity. The people objected to railways and roads of all kinds. (Laughter.) He referred to the Transvaal, and drew a curious picture of life in the Dutch Republic, where Englishmen could not speak their mind because they were spied upon. It put one back three hundred years, and he admitted that he did not like it. With regard to the Cape Colony, he showed that the real grievance was the idleness of the native settler, who hated the white man because of his superior energy. (Hear, hear.) Our duty was to be patient. It was the stronger race coming down "obota-block" upon the weaker race. We had to reckon with settler, and it should be the aim of the Englishman to push him forward and teach him to develop the land. (Hear, hear.) It was time to drop the references to "Anti-English and Anti-Dutch," and their aim should be to persuade the people to sit down quietly and work. As to the Transvaal, we had allowed the Boers to put the clock back. The question was whether it was worth while to force matters now that the 8-inch guns were being turned upon Englishmen and spies were set upon them. He thought not. The time would be when a Continental "shindy" was raised. Then we might step in and "scoop up" the whole lot. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. H. A. Bryden (vice-chairman) proposed "The Visitors," and Sir Marshall Clarke (Resident Commissioner for Rhodesia), replied. Mr. Frankfort Moore proposed "The Chairman" in a genial speech.

A penny review has now been running for two weeks in competition with sixpenny and threepenny literary weeklies. The new competitor for public favour is called "The London Review," and it claims to be "a weekly record of Literature, Politics, and Fine Arts." Among the special articles have been a contribution from the diligent pen of Mr. Andrew Lang, appreciative sketches of the African projects of Mr. Rhodes by "Imperialist," and communications bearing upon the recent English and Australian cricket matches, one in shape of an interview with Richardson, the other an article by A. C. MacLaren. Mr. MacLaren says the last Australian eleven was the finest that an English team has had to play against in Australia.

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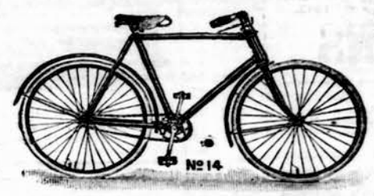

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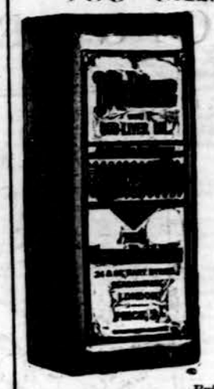

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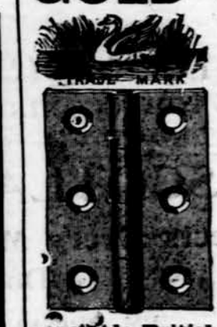

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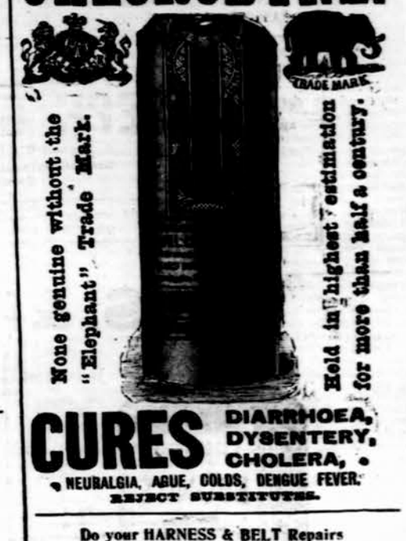

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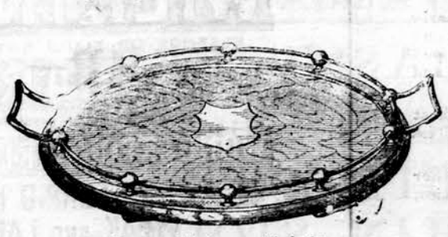

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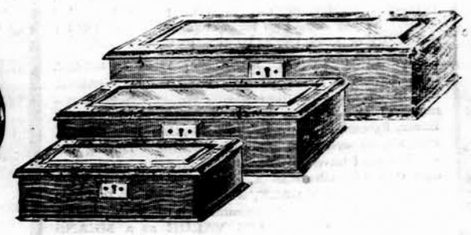

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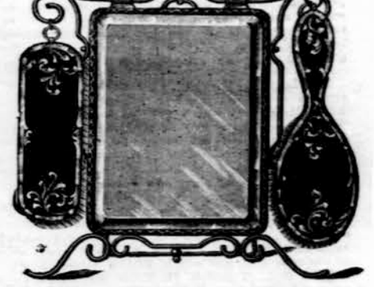

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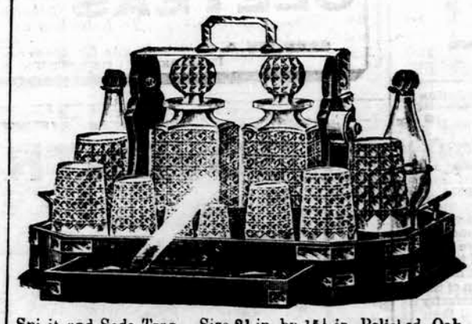

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